The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The French Army Corps on the Loire Beaten in Detail.

An Investigation of Gen. D'Aurelles' Conduct Ordered.

Gambetta Promises an Early Advance Movement.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Apprehensions from the Eastern Difficulty Allayed.

The Canadians Wroth Over the President's Message.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

How the Army of the Loire was Beaten—Gambetta Promises an Early Resumption of the Forward Movement—Gen. D'Aurelles' Forces and Guns.

TOURS, Dec. 6.—The official reports of the battles near Orleans show that the Prussians attacked each *corps d'armée* separately in greater force, thus repulsing the left of the Army of the Loire and turning Orleans so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary. M. GAMBETTA has issued a circular to Prefects, saying the situation of the army is good. Heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and the forward movement will soon be resumed. The opposition are attempting the circulation of false rumors to discourage and demoralize, but their assertions may be confidently denied. Yesterday the right wing of the Army of the Loire had successful engagements with the Prussians near Montargis.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Dec. 6—Evening.—Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong. He had 500 cannon. The Government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack, but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At 11:30 the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners, and no ammunition.

COMMUNICATION WITH TOURS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—10 A. M.—The transmission of the President's Message and Mr. BOUTWELL's report eastward is just concluded, and the cable lines will now be able to accommodate other business. The telegraph lines connecting with Orleans gave out on Sunday, and the lines communicating with Tours were cut by the Prussian cavalry on Monday afternoon. Communication with Tours, partly by carriers, has, however, been re-established. The losses of the Germans have been exaggerated.

Dissatisfaction with Gen. D'Aurelles—An Investigation Ordered—A Prussian Attack on Tours Apprehended.

TOURS, Dec. 5—Evening.—The Government is in receipt of numerous dispatches from Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES. He announces that his retreat was completed in good order. He lost neither munitions nor provisions. There is much dissatisfaction with the General for having evacuated Orleans, and in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself, the Minister of War has charged three commissioners to inquire into the matter.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, has thus far evinced no intention of leaving.

Balloon News from Paris to the 4th Inst.—Gen. Trochu's Bulletins—German Estimate of the Result of the Sorties—What Mr. Washburne's Secretary Says.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—Another balloon from Paris has lately landed in this neighborhood. It brought dates from the beleaguered city to the 4th inst. The news received previously of the favorable state of affairs in Paris is fully confirmed. The carrier-pigeons sent from Tours with the messages of the Government were arriving regularly. The cold continued intense. The River Seine was full of floating ice.

BRAVERY OF THE TROOPS.

The *morale* of the troops was excellent. The Mobiles and National Guards fought bravely in the sorties on the 29th and 30th of November. The troops were actively employed in healthful exercises.

TROCHU'S BULLETINS.

Gen. TROCHU had published several war bulletins, giving the Parisians the latest news. He says, on the 2d inst. the Prussians attacked the French positions at Villiers and Champigny, but after a severe fight, lasting seven hours, they were compelled to fall back without accomplishing their object. Subsequently the Prussians renewed the attack at Nogent, but with no better success. On the night of the 3d Gen. DUCROT bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken about 400 prisoners.

GERMAN ACCOUNTS.

DRESDEN, Dec. 5—Evening.—The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince GEORGE to the effect that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besieged were impossible. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in the late engagements as follows: Officers, 76; rank and file, 2,100. The City of Orleans was evacuated by the French at 5 o'clock this morning.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY SURRENDER.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Minister WASHBURNE's Secretary writes from Paris that, according to his information, the French have been beaten at all points but one, and the end is apparently near at hand. The capitulation of Paris within three weeks is looked for. There have been no cases of starvation reported, although provisions are scarce and dear. Prominent members of the Provisional Government are accused of swindling, by means of fraudulent contracts for arms and food.

The German Loan in London and Berlin—Two German Officers Attempt to Capture a Town Alone—Frenchmen in Invaded Districts Declared Prisoners of War.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The introduction of the Prussian loan on the market here has been deferred.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The bankers of this city, on the 3d inst., paid in 34,000,000 of the new loan of 100,000,000 recently authorized by the Parliament. They announce their readiness to take 17,000,000 more.

GERMAN ETHAN ALLENS.

LILLE, Dec. 5.—Yesterday, two Prussian officers appeared before the town of Peronne, in the Department of Somme, and demanded its surrender. The alleged that a Prussian Army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and [illegible]. The railway to Albert will be restored at once. A great movement of troops is in progress here.

FRENCH INHABITANTS PRISONERS OF WAR.

TOURS, Dec. 7.—The Prussian Prefects of the Departments occupied by the invaders have issued decrees that all men between the ages of eighteen and forty years will be regarded as prisoners of war, and that they will be shot if they endeavor to escape. In spite of this decree great numbers have managed to escape to the French lines, aided by the people, where they enlist in the French ranks.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Disappearance of the Feeling of Insecurity in England—The Egyptian Army—The Sultan Consents to Discuss the Black Sea Question in the Conference—The Russian Fleet Subscription.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The feeling of insecurity caused by the demand of Russia relative to the Paris Treaty has almost entirely vanished. It is reported by telegrams from Alexandria that the Khédive of Egypt will be prepared within a few days to arm 100,000 men with breech-loaders. A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sublime Porte has signified its willingness to accept a conference for the settlement of the questions raised by Russia relating to the Black Sea, provided the discussion is combined exclusively to this topic.

THE RUSSIA SUBSCRIPTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Immediately after the publication of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note to Earl GRANVILLE, private subscriptions were opened here for the purpose of building a fleet to operate on the Black Sea. The *Regieringsbote* ("Government Messenger"—official newspaper) published an editorial saying the scheme was not necessary, as the defenses were secure and this was a time of peace. It is understood the subscriptions have been prohibited by the Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

King William Invited to be Emperor—The Prussian Chambers—Mr. Motley—The English Stock Market and the President's Message—The Steam-ship Union.

MUNICH, Dec. 6.—The King of Bavaria has sent a note to King WILLIAM, inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The assent of the authorities in the other States is also expected.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The *Berliner Kreuz Zeitung*, of today, says the Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The libel suit of EDMUNDS *vs.* GLADSTONE and others has been withdrawn.... It is said that minister MOTLEY will go to the Hague today.

LONDON, Dec. 6—1½ P. M.—At this hour the stock market is absolutely inactive, awaiting events in France and the effect of President GRANT's message. Some of the journals appear with a long synopsis of that document this morning, but none of them have any comments. ....A dispatch from Peterhead, Scotland, dated Monday, 5th, announces that the North German Lloyd steamer *Hansa* has taken on board the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Union*. They numbered 310. The cargo and stores go to Bremen in another steamer. It is now thought probable that the *Union* will be saved.

CANADA.

Opening of the Ontario Parliament—Speech by Lieut.-Gov. Howland—The Toronto Globe on the President's Message—The Sentiment at the Dominion Capital.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 7.—The Lieutenant-Governor opened the Ontario Parliament today at 3 P. M. In his speech he congratulated the members on the increased prosperity of the Province, and the conclusion of the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec. He stated that a large surplus of funds remained unused in the public treasury, and recommended the applying of a portion of it, in developing the resources of the Province, by advancing the commercial and agricultural interests and stimulating well-considered and bona fide railroad enterprises into the free grant districts and to the inland lakes. He said that statistics show a large increase of the population by immigration. He will lay before the Legislature the report of the survey of the large area of land north of Lake Superior, between Lakes Necpigon and Nipissing, hitherto unexplored, containing large tracts of land well fitted for agricultural purposes. The Governor concludes by saying: "The state of the Province is hopeful in the extreme. With rapid advance in trade, agriculture and manufactures, and cherishing our own hearty preference for British institutions, we have no cause to envy the condition of our neighbors, and I hope this flattering prospect will not be marred by dissension among ourselves."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN TORONTO.

The *Globe*, in a long editorial on the President's Message, says: "With respect to the St. Lawrence navigation, it is only possible by the aid of canals, the work of Canadian enterprise. The river cannot even be reached without the shipping of the United States passing through a canal cut in Canadian territory. He surely hardly expects us to rectify the unfortunate geographical difficulties of his eight States aforesaid, with our own capital. To throw open our canals to American shipping without some equivalent would be a little too much for President GRANT to ask. As to the fisheries, the *Globe* says: Does it not occur to President GRANT that to come down upon Canada with his threats and bluster is the antipodes of courage? How is it that he is going by his acts to recognize as an equal and independent Power the Colonial authority known as 'The Dominion of Canada,' of which, as his language implies, he has no official knowledge? The construction of the treaty of 1818 is for Great Britain and the United States to settle. In maintenance of the treaty for the rights and preservation of fisheries, England, with Canada, has common interest. If President GRANT cannot see the false position in which he has placed himself, it may be hoped that Congress will discover it for him. He may exclude Canadian vessels from his ports, and try by any other petty means to harass us; that game was tried when the Reciprocity treaty was repealed, and we have thriven ever since beyond all anticipations. But if he has the right on his side, and does not want the courage, he will put all the ships from British ports, the Cunard and Inman steamers included, in the same category. President GRANT may be equal to the taking a broad and liberal view of the case, as its circumstances require, but his will is not omnipotent, and should weigh but lightly against the clear and obvious interests of the nation. These point at once to the removal of all grounds of irritation, all pretexts for tirades by unscrupulous party leaders, and all risks of collision between the Powers that should set the world an example of amity and peace; and it is certain that in thus paying homage to a higher principle, pecuniary gain to both Canada and the United States would be beyond all calculation."

THE MESSAGE IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—President GRANT's Message excites a considerable amount of comment in political circles here. It is understood that the Dominion Government have no idea of abandoning their present line of policy, although thoroughly desirous of behaving in the most friendly manner to the United States. They feel, however, that the people of Canada have indorsed, and will sustain their policy, and also that the Imperial authorities have approved of the action of our Government in the matter.

FRAUDULENT INCOME RETURNS.

The Quiet Mode of Adjustment in Cincinnati—An Effort to Reopen the Cases—Respectability of the Delinquents.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—The newspapers are engaged in agitating somewhat the manner in which cases of fraudulent income returns have been adjusted here through the instrumentality of some of the Federal officers and the Courts. It appears that the Revenue Department, impressed that in some cases false income returns had been made here, detailed J. T. LOCKMAN as Assistant Assessor to correct them. Numerous cases were found; and for the purpose of adjusting them in a way to produce the least agitation, and at the same time, in the estimation of the authorities, to make the largest sum for the Goverement under the authority issued by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, such persons were allowed to appear in court, after the adjustment of the penalty, by the Assessor of the First District, and confess judgment for the amount, they thus avoided the publicity of a trial and saved the costs of court. On the part of the Government the matter was conducted by the United States District and his assistants, who claim that every opportunity was given to the delinquents to proceed understandingly and without prejudice to their rights. How many such cases have been adjusted during the Summer and Fall, an inspection of the docket alone will reveal. The number, it is thought, will probably reach fifty, and the penalties, it is thought, will aggregate $20,000. Of this amount the Assistant Assessor will obtain the usual moiety. But one attempt has been made to open up judgment, and this occurred this week. The statements of the Assistant Assessors and Assistant District-Attorney, on the part of the Government, and those of the complaints disagreed. Judge LEAVITT, however, declined to grant the motion to open the case. Additional interest attaches to the cases from the respectability of some of the persons who have accepted this method of settling their differences with the Government.

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Captain-General—Embarkation of De Rodas for Spain—Insurrection at Maracaibo—Protection of British Subjects.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Count VALMASEDA arrived here yesterday. Gen. DE RODAS went on board the ship to receive him. The bark *Elba*, from New-York, has arrived.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—The British Consul at Maracaibo arrived here this morning, and asks the British Commodore to send a war vessel back with him immediately to protect the English and other foreign interests at Maracaibo, where the insurrection is at its height.

THE SOUTH.

Rumored Intention to Demand the Impeachment of Gov. Holden of North Carolina—Election of a United States Senator from Alabama—The Rival Governors.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 7.—It is reported here that within two days the House of Representatives will adopt a resolution sending a messenger to the bar of the Senate to demand the impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—Yesterday, in the House of the Alabama Legislature, FORESTER was seated, and DAVIS, the sitting member, unseated, FORESTER having the certificate of election. The latter is a Republican, and DAVIS is Democrat. DAVIS will probably regain the seat by contest, as he received a majority of the votes cast. In the joint convention, today, for the electon of United States Senator, GOLDTHWAITE, Dem., received 65 votes; WARNER, Rep., 50, and HARALSON, Rep., 14. GOLDTHWAITE, having received one majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected for the term of six years from March next. FORESTER, seated yesterday, voted for WARNER, and one Democrat was absent on account of sickness; two Republicans, in the city, did not vote. GOLDTHWAITE has been Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, and is an able lawyer. He has been a citizen of Montgomery over forty years, and the people are greatly rejoiced at his election. This morning, in the Circuit Court, Judge SMITH summoned W. H. SMITH, who still holds the Executive Chamber, to appear before him this afternoon and show cause for withholding the books and papers and other State documents from LINDSAY, who has formally demanded them.

At 3 o'clock SMITH appeared in Court. Pending the argument, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, the Judge ordering the sheriff to take possession of all the State property mentioned in the warrant of arrest, untill the Court meets. The disabilities of GOLDTHWAITE, Senator elect, were removed by act of Congress. There is great rejoicing to-night over the election of GOLDTHWAITE. Since dark, an immense meeting assembled here, at which guns were fired, speeches made, a procession formed, and Judge GOLDTHWAITE serenaded, to which he responded with a speech. Over 1,000 visitors who were here attending the Grand Lodge and Methodist Conference took part in the demonstration.

The South Carolina Senatorship—Re-election of Senator Robertson—The Mariposa Crew—Municipal Election in Augusta, Ga.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.—The contest for the United States Senatorship was decided today in the Legislature at Columbia, by the re-election of Senator ROBERTSON. The vote stood, ROBERTSON, 83; BUTLER, Dem., 31; MOSES, 22, and CARDOZO, colored, 11.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The steamer *Cortes* has arrived from New-York. She did not touch at Key West, and heard nothing of the crew of the *Mariposa*.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The municipal election took place today, and passed off quietly. The Democrats elected their Mayor by about 800 majority, and all their Council. Troops were sent from Atlanta, and stationed near the polls, but they did not interfere with the election. The Democrats have a grand rejoicing and illumination to-night.

Snow—The Tobacco Exchange Banquet—Gov. Walker on the Revenue Laws.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—There was a slight fall of snow here this afternoon....At the National Tobacco Exchange banquet here to-night, Gov. WALKER made a speech advocating a reform in the revenue. He stated that he was daily in the receipt of letters asking why Virginia could not pay the interest on her debt. He thought that so soon as the onerous burden of Federal taxation was lifted from her shoulders, she would be able to pay the interest promptly.

Assembling of the Virginia Legislature—Message of Gov. Walker.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—The second session of the General Assembly of Virginia met this morning, and the annual message of the Governor was read. He said that never before in the history of the Commonwealth has a Legislature assembled, upon which devolved greater responsibilities. On finances, he reiterates the views expressed at his inauguration, which had been endorsed by the best financiers in this country and England. Had the Legislature promptly adopted them, the State debt would have been reduced over $10,000,000 and the depreciated credit advanced from fifty to ninety cents on the dollar. In regard to the settlement of the debt between Virginia and West Virginia, he says the obvious meaning of all the legislation upon the subject is, that the amount the State of West Virginia ought to assume should be paid into the Treasury of the State of Virginia, to be by her used in the extinguishment ef the original debt. The bonds are the bonds of Virginia and not of West Virginia, and to the treasury of Virginia the creditor looks for the payment of his debt. There is but one sovereign remedy for the existing financial evil and that is a strict fulfillment of the solemn obligation. The better course is, for both States, to submit the whole question to arbitration. If all honorable means fail, there is left resourse to the Supreme Court of the United States. On the subject of the organization of the State militia he says that had he had the control of a single company of militia he would have quelled the disgraceful insurrection against the laws of the Commonwealth during the municipal difficulty. In regard to lands at tide-water on which, after the war, by the authority of the Freedman's Bureau a large number of colored people settled, and for whose removal a military force had become necessery, he says he appointed a detachment of troops, which had been sent by Gen. BARRY from Fortress Monroe, to assist the Sheriff of Norfolk County; but it was without any explanation recalled by the Federal Government, and the lives of officers and citizens, and the peace of the community, endangered. This was, in his opinion, an act of official discourtesy and manifestation of indifference of the gravest character, without a parallel in the history of this country. He also discourses on the subject of the boundary line of the State and the Penitentiary, and concludes in the following words: "In obedience to the law, in the maintenance of order, and the performance of all the duties appertaining to good citizenship, the people of Virginia challenge comparison with any State in the Union. Everywhere within the broad limits of the Commonwealth every citizen is safe, with life, liberty and the persuit of happiness, emerging from the terrible ordeal of a four years baptism of blood, and stripped of everything save their incorruptable honor, the people of this commonwealth have again resumed their place in the union of their fathers with an earnest purpose and a fixed determination to fulfill all the obligations of American citizens. More cannot be required of them, and less they will not perform."

THE EAST.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Bankruptcy Case—Criminals Disposed Of.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The written argument of Judge CURTIS against the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the matter of the petition of SETH ADAMS and G. M. BARNARD, that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad corporation be adjudged bankrupt, was filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court this afternoon. The points taken to sustain his ground are substantially, that the law of Congress is not so clearly expressed as to show its intention to include railroad corporations under the words "Business Corporations," and the vast magnitude of the interests involved both public and private, renders a demand for a clear inspection by the Legislature, not only reasonable, but necessary for the public interest, and to assume this jurisdiction without such an expression ought not be required of a Judge.

JOSEPH MANUEL was convicted of manslaughter, in the United States Circuit, today, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three years in the State Prison, for killing J. LEWIS, a seaman, of the schooner *Abbie Bradford*, of Nantucket, on the high seas.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 7.—EDWARD H. HOSWELL was today sentenced to the State Prison for nine years for killing J. R. LAFLIN.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Land-mark Demolished in a Gale—The Adjutant-General of California—Gov. McCormick En Route for Washington—An Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—During a gale last night the old signal-tower on Telegraph Hill, in this city, which had been a prominent landmark since the early part of 1849 was utterly demolished....Gen. CAZNEAU, the newly-appointed Adjutan-General of California, has succeeded in peaceably obtaining possession of his office in Sacramento, Gen. ALLEN, who was removed, having decided to submit the question of the legality of his removal to the Courts....Gov. MCCORMICK left Prescott, Arizona, Nov. 22 for Washington, by the way of Santa Fé, New-Mexico....The Navajoe Indians have commenced a war against the Apaches.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

Lecture of the Confederate of John Wilkes Booth in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—JOHN H. SURRATT lectured last night in Rockville, Md. He said that he was introduced to J. WILKES BOOTH in the Fall of '64, and that after meeting several times, BOTH disclosed to him a plan to effect an exchange of prisoners, which, he said, the United States Government had refused to make. The plan was to kidnap President LINCOLN and carry him to Richmond. SURRATT, after two days' reflection, informed BOOTH of his willingness to join in the plot, but such a thing as assassination was never spoken of by any of the party. Months passed before an opportunity was presented to attempt the seizure; however, all arrangements were perfected, and boats even were in readiness to convey the captive and the captors across the Potomac into Virginia. One day information was received that President LINCOLN would visit Seventh-street Hospital for the purpose of attending an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The report reached them only about three-quarters of an hour before the time appointed, but so perfect was their communication that they were instantly in their saddles and on their way to the hospital. This was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was their intention to seize the carriage, which was drawn by a splendid pair of horses, and to have one of their men mount the box and drive direct for Southern Maryland, via Benning's Bridge, over the eastern branch of the Potomac. They felt confident all the cavalry in Washington could never overtake them. They were mounted on swift horses, besides having a a thorough knowledge of the country, it being determined to abandon the carriage, after passing the city limits. They depended for success upon the suddenness of the blow and the celerity of their movements. To their great disappointment, however, the President was not there, but another of the Government officials was, Mr. CHASE, he believed. They did not disturb him. This was their last attempt, and a separation finally took place. This scheme of abduction was concocted without the knowledge or the assistance of the Confederate Government in any shape or form. SURRATT left Washington on the 4th of April, for New-York. Two days before President LINCOLN's death. Being in Elmira, on business for the Confederate Government as a spy, he registered his name as John Harrison. Subsequently he heard, at the breakfast table, of the assassination of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, but he put so little faith in what one of the guests said, that he remarked it was too early in the morning to get off such jokes as that. The guest then showed him the newspaper, but as no names were mentioned it never occurred to him that the assassin could be BOOTH, or any of the party, perhaps for the reason that assassination had never been spoken of during his intercourse with them.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Opening of the Third Session at Buffalo—Election of Officers for 1871—Proceedings of the First Day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The third session of the National Board of Trade was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Council Chamber, by FREDERICK FRALEY, of Philadelphia. Rev. CLEVELAND COXE, the Bishop of Western New-York, delivered an eloquent prayer. CHARLES G. CURTIS, President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, delivered a cordial welcome to the members of the Convention. HAMILTON A. HILL, of Boston, called the roll of delegates, when about sixty persons, representatives of the following boards of trade, responded: Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, S. C., Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Wilmington, Del. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Richmond, Va., stating that it was impossible to send delegates to the present Convention. A letter from the Secretary of the Norfolk, Va., Board of Trade, stated that delegates had been elected but, probably, would not arrive in season for the Convention. President FRALEY announced that a quorum was present. The report of the Executive Council was read by Secretary HILL. The Treasurer's report and a report on by-laws and market reports were read. Mr. ED. E. HATTON, of Milwaukee, was called to the chair. A ballot was taken for President during 1871, and resulted in the election of FREDERICK FRALEY, of Philadelphia. The election for Vice-Presidents resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: R. R. Kirtland, Baltimore; A. Plummer, Boston; George S. Hazard, Buffalo; William L. Brenhon, Charleston; Charles Randolph, Chicago; John A. Gans, Cincinnati; Thos. A. Walton, Cleveland; George F. Bagley, Detroit; Edward L. Holton, Milwaukee; George Opdyke, New-York; John O. Brown, Portland; William M. McPheson, St. Louis; R. G. Smeath, San Francisco; J. C. Johnson, Newark. A committee was appointed to consider the law passed by Congress in July last, and also the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the same, allowing direct importation to interior cities. A committee was also appointed to consider the resolution presented by the Milwaukee Board of Trade in reference to Civil Service reform. The Board then discussed the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in reference to the levying of assessments from constituent bodies, and subsequently the subject was referred to the Executive Council. Statistical reports were next in order, and pending a discussion which followed their reception, the Board adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow. This evening the rooms of the Historical Society, the Society of Natural Sciences, and of other associations, as well as the various places of public amusement, are thrown open to the delegates to the Convention.

THE WEST.

Injunction on Murray, Miller & Co., by Benjamin Wood—A Receiver Appointed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—A temporary injunction was granted today by Judge WADILL of the Circuit Court, on the petition of BENJAMIN WOOD, of New-York, restraing the Messrs. MURRAY, MILLER & CO. from having any further management of the lottery business in this city. BASIL DUKE was appointed receiver, to take possession of all the property, and to hold it subject to the order of the Court. Mr. WOOD claims that he owns thirty-nine one-half shares in this business, but the present managers will not make any returns to him, nor allow him to have any control of affairs. There will be no interruption of business, however. Similar injunctions will be applied for in Kentucky and Louisiana.

The Red Stockings—Question of Hiring Professional Players—Resignation of the Executive Board.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati Base-ball Club to-night the action of the Executive Board in refusing to employ a professional nine for 1871 was disapproved, and the Board was instructed to hire nine players for the next season, provided $5,000 are deposited in the bank to the credit of the Club by the 1st of January. The members of the Executive Board presented their resignations, which were accepted, to take effect from the 1st Tuesday of next month.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A man, supposed to be ANTHONY BRINNIGAN, of No. 19 Washington-street, New-York, was drowned here this evening by falling overboard from the steamer *Connecticut*.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7—LLOYD BRITON, colored, who killed JACOB BAY, a German, by stabbing him, Nov. 16, was, today, convicted of murder in the first degree.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The sleeping-room of W. J. BODENHOWER, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Springfield, Mo., was robbed on Tuesday night of $5,000. No clue has been obtained as to the thief.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Mr. JOHN P. COX, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New-York, and who resided at Towanda, Penn., died, this afternoon, at Waverly, from an appeplectic fit.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—The Beethoven Festival was closed to-night. It has been a success throughout, and was under the management of Prof. STOECKEL, of Yale College. At the concert this evening, Miss KRERS, the pianist, took part and was loudly applauded.

LOCHY OSTROM'S SAVINGS.

More Heirs—Further Proceedings at Poughkeepsie—The Contents of a Big Bag—Some Curious and Valuable Documents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870.

All matters pertaining to the final settlement of the estate of LOCHY OSTROM, the Poughkeepsie miser, are being brought to a focus as rapidly as possible. Indeed, it is positively necessary that all the alleged heirs should decide which one of them, if any, are legally entitled to LOCHY's gold, so that his, her or their forces can concentrate and give battle to JOHN P. H. TALLMAN, Esq., who today stands in the front ranks of the advance on the misers' savings, his claim for $12,000 for legal services rendered LOCHY in her lifetime, looming far above all other claims, and backed up thus far by high legal evidence. Today the case of Mrs. JEMMIMA MCKIBBINS, an alleged heir came before Surrogate FOWLER. She petitions to have letters of administration granted her Another heir has turned up since my last report. He writes from Ravenna, Ohio, and, after begging that his statement be filed, says:

> My mother's sister, whose name was RACHEL, married JOHN OSTROM. It is believed by me that LOCHY was the issue of that marriage. RACHEL died at Utica, N. Y., in 1833. JAMES FURNY.

A CONNECTICUT HEIR.

The following has been received by DANIEL GUERNSEY, Esq.:

> RIVERTONN, Conn., Oct. 28, 1870.
>
> DEAR SIR—I saw a few days ago an Article in a New York paper in reference to the Death of RACHEL LOCHY OSTROM of Poughkeepsie. I carried the paper to my father who is now 65 years old and he requested me being his son to put in a claim as the Legal hair his name is MELANCTON C. OSTROM. Please inform me what is the legal corse to persew.
>
> GEORGE M. OSTROM.

A MYSTERIOUS BAG.

Upon the opening of the proceedings this morning before the Surrogate, the present administrator of LOCHY's estate, Mr. WALTER D. WHEELER appeared in Court with a mysterious-looking half-bushel bag, which it was afterward ascertained contained vouchers, deeds, and other papers belonging to the estate. ordered to be presented by the Court, but which presentation Mr. WHEELER had said he would not make unless compelled to. All the lawyers were a little dilatory this morning, but they finally got to work in earnest. They opened the bag and dived down into the musty records of the past, especially dwelling upon the family Bible, which contained the records of family names, births, marriages and deaths, for the purpose of ascertaining the name of LOCHY's father. Among the curious documents found in the bag were the following:

> *By His Excellency George Washington, Esq., General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the United States of America:*
>
> These are to certify that the Bearer hereof, Ligoter Walker, soldier in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, having faithfully served the United States seven years and three months, and being inlisted for the war only is hereby discharged from the American Army.
>
> Given at Head Quarters the seventh day of June, 1783. G. WASHINGTON.

The following bill also came to light:

MAY 1, 1785.

Mr Hendrik Ostrom—

To James Ostrom, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To settlement on account	5	7	6
To one Turkey	0	4	0
To funeral charges	0	2	8
To dgging grave	0	1	8
To 3galls. Rum	0	5	0
To 1Coffin	0	4	0
To Sugar, pipes and tobacco	0	2	0

The following novel receipt was found:

> DEC. the 26, 1720.
>
> Received of Jacob Ostrom three shillings two pence, in full of all demands from the Beginning of the world to Eternity. ROBT. JOHNSON.

But here is the all-important document found in the bag, which proves that LOCHY's father's name was JACOBUS:

> Mr. Jacobus Ostrom to Gabriel Ellison, Dr.
>
> To teaching his daughter Rachel seven months, viz., from May 1, 1795, to Dec. 1, £1 7s. 6d.
>
> Contents Received.
>
> GAB. ELLISON.

Also, among the documents were found papers showing that ANDREW OSTROM was a brother of JACOBUS OSTROM. Therefore, if any children of ANDREW are alive, let them make themselves known, and they shall be heard.

SOME LOVE LETTERS.

Away down in one corner of the mysterious bag was found the following from LOCHY's first love:

> FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 17, 1810.
>
> *To R. O.:*
>
> To-morrow is the day on which I was to be gratified in your presence. Yes, to-morrow, ere the Queen of Night had from the Eastern dawn her pale rays thrown I should have been blessed with the sound of your sweet voice. I am disappointed! I came hither in company with a young gentleman from Norwich. We were both to proceed down the river—he to Hudson, and I, anxiously, to Poughkeepsie. Unexpected business calls me instantly back to Chenango. The first relief I can find in secular concerns will find me at your feet. The time is very long to me—very long; but its tediousness is alleviated under the hope that I shall ere long be with you. J. W. G.

The name of LOCHY's lover was GAZELY. It is stated that her mode of life was caused by her estrangement from him. Here is another letter from him to her:

> CINCINNATI, Aug. 15, 1818.
>
> *To R. O.:*
>
> It is seven years since I saw my native village, during which time I have received a line from no person in it. How happy are we in thinking of and enjoying our own dear selves! I shall be glad to learn from you. Where are the thousand rambles, the thousand hours and the thousand scenes of delight we have taken? To where have they fled? Are there any traces by which we can say, "Here we conversed, here we sat, here we walked?" Or is it all fled? Do we yet dream, or is there any reality? I have several times heard from you, but nothing satisfactory.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness called this morning was WALTER D. WHEELER, the administrator of the estate. He simply testified to finding the bag of records among LOCHY's effects, when it was offered in evidence by PETER DOOLAND, counsel for JEMMIMA MCKIBBIN. Then EDGAR THORNE put in appearance for the descendants of CORNELIUS OSTROM. Mr. PETER DOOLAND moved that an order be entered, revoking letters of administration issued to WALTER D. WHEELER, and letters be granted to JEMMIMA MCKIBBIN. WILLIAM J. THORNE asked the Surrogate to wait a reasonable time, (not all Winter,) until all parties could be heard.

Surrogate FOWLER said if Mr. THORNE or others wished an adjournment in order to disprove Mrs. MCKIBBIN's rights to letters of administration, the Court would order such adjournment, but the Court expected such proof, if any there be, today.

Mr. THORNE said he was in a position to show that Mrs. MCKIBBIN is not an heir; and perhaps that the whole thing is a fraud. He denied that there was an heir proof.

The Surrogate notified all the lawyers present to prepare themselves to show how they expected to get pay for appearance, and then adjourned the case.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Olive Logan's Lecture at Steinway Hall Last Night.

OLIVE LOGAN last evening, in Steinway Hall, delivered for the first time in this City her lecture entitled "The Bright Side." The audience was large and appreciative. Miss LOGAN wore a plain silk dress, water color, and had her hair bound up with a gold clasp. At 8¼ o'clock she appeared on the platform, and, after looking steadfastly at the audience for a minute and more, opened her lecture by saying that she saw evidence of the influence of looking on the bright side of things in the bank of bright, smiling faces before her. They had come to hear her speak of the bright side, and with true and commendable consistency they looked bright and happy themselves. The subject of her lecture was suggested by an incident which happened to her last Summer, while riding on horseback over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California. It was late in the evening, and a terrible storm burst over her head with terrific fury. In a few minutes she was wet through and through. Seeking sorry shelter under a large tree in the dense forest which covers the sides of the Sierra Nevadas, she sent her guide to look for some place which would afford protection from the storm until it had abated. He shortly returned with the joyful news that he had discovered a human habitation. Led by the guide, she rode up to the door of the cabin, but hesitated before dismounting and entering, so dismal and disheartening was the appearance of the place. Immediately an old woman appeared at the door, her wrinkled face wearing an expression of woe and discontentment. The storm raged so furiously that, discouraging as the place looked, the speaker was compelled to accept its shelter. Miss LOGAN then crossed her arms, adopted the expression of face and whining tone of voice of the old woman, and told the tale of woe, trouble, tribulation and dissatisfaction which the old woman poured into her unwilling ear. The lecturer then pictured the misfortune of being compelled to spend a tempestuous night in a rude cabin, whose walls quaked and creaked with every gust of wind, with such a person for a hostess. While describing the storm there was in the fair lecturer's voice a depth and cadence that caused the listener almost to believe himself in the position she so vividly portrayed. Disagreeable thoughts, however, fled before the presence of JOHN, the old woman's son, who looked on the bright side, and thought himself the happiest man in existence. Miss LOGAN then described the pleasure and sunshine which JOHN diffused around, and the mirth which attended the supper-table. Viewing this varied picture, she said that to look on the bright side of everything was the greatest happiness in life, and was a beautiful system of philosophy. The component parts of her system of philosophy were cheerfulness, amiability, love and laughter. She could adduce quotations from Scripture, but she would not, as Scripture could be quoted to support any cause or assertion. She would illustrate this by telling the anecdote of the tobacco chewer, who supported his filthy practice by the quotation, "The filthy remaineth filthy." Among preachers there has been too much of woe and sorrow, of the sack-cloth and ashes of theology. The idea that solemnity is earnestness, and mirth insincerity, is all intolerable cant. Let people suffer all misfortunes in a spirit of cheerfulness, and misfortune will soon get tired of whipping them. It is a special blessing to a poor man to have a cheerful disposition and a contented heart. Trouble and adversity pass over his head like the rain off a duck's back. Some people are never happy unless they were miserable. The logic of their natures was like that of the epitaph she once saw on a tombstone—

"Tears cannot restore thee,
Therefore I weep."

It is a mistake of some people to suppose that they look on the dark side in consequence of their suffering. This was as false in logic as the epitaph she had quoted. A cheerful face carries a blessing wherever it goes, wins friends and casts sunshine around. Any can learn to look on the bright side if they only cultivated the habit. This, she assured them from personal experience, was the case. Miss LOGAN, to support her argument, told a number of anecdotes which caused great laughter and applause. Before concluding, she wished, she said, to refer to that dark question of female suffrage. She believed the day was not far distant when the suffrage would be thrust on her sex. The car of progress is rattling on at a furious rate, and the motive power is feminine. She then drew a glowing picture of the benefits accruing from female suffrage in Wyoming, and said that New-York would be the better for having a Grand Jury and petty juries of women to rid the City of the ruffians, assassins and thieves who infest it, as the women jurors of Wyoming rid their towns and cities of them. In conclusion, Miss LOGAN related some of the great troubles of her life, of which, she said, she had more than a common share, but notwithstanding which she always looked on the bright side.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles ⅌ hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	29.40	20	W.	13	.73	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha	29.98	22	S.W.	[illegible]	.03	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.12	17	S.E.	[illegible]	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	30.20	12	N.W.	35	6.00	High wind.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.07	37	W.	[illegible]	.03	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.04	60	W.	[illegible]	.02	Very gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.03	30	N.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Chicago	30.07	30	N.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Fair.
Mobile	30.03	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.20	42	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
Montgomery	29.91	53	N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.00	38	N.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.85	38	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	High wind.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.72	38	N.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very brisk.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.27	28	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City	29.93	78	S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.22	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	30.04	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	...	...	...	...	...	No report.	[illegible]
Buffalo	29.43	32	S.W.	25	3.00	Very brisk.	Lt. rain.
Rochester	29.61	32	S.W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Lt. rain.
Oswego	29.59	32	S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Snow.
Washington	29.72	38	S.E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
New-York	29.65	50	S.E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.79	40	S.E.	[illegible]	.02	[illegible]	Cloudy.

A Parade Ground for the National Guard—Meeting of the Brennan Association.

A meeting, at which nearly 1,000 persons were present, was held last evening at Lion Park, Bloomingdale. It was called mainly for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of the northern part of Central Park, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, being appropriated for a parade ground for the First Division of the National Guard. Col. OAKEY appeared in place of Major-Gen. SHALER, and explained the necessity of such a parade ground for the First Division. The Second Division had obtained an excellent parade ground in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It was argued by Col. OAKEY, who said that Controller CONNOLLY took the same view, that if the parade ground were formed it would so enhance the value of the surrounding property that the additional taxation would cover the expenses. Besides it is proposed to make the parade ground a play ground for the children of the public schools. Neither was it necessary to prevent the avenues between Fifth and Eighth passing through the parade ground. Capt. WILEY said the Park Commissioners had the jurisdiction in the matter, and were the best judges on the subject. The Executive Committee of the Brennan Society was empowered to confer with the Park Commissioners in reference to going, if necessary, before the Legislature in order to obtain a suitable parade ground.

The monthly report of the Society was read, and referred mainly to what had been done toward improving the property in that part of the City.

THE BANK CLERKS.

Annual Meeting of the Mutual Benefit Association—Interesting Reports and Addresses.

The second annual meeting of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held last evening at Association Hall. The audience was quite numerous and composed largely of ladies. Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, presided.

The opening address was delivered by Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, after an overture by the band, and stated that the Association of Bank Clerks was formed for the purpose of enabling the members to combine together with the object of insuring their lives. This principle had been adopted by other associations and had been found to work well and there was no reason why it should not succeed in this Association. The members would know who were associated with them, and would have confidence in their associates. The speaker referred to the honesty of bank clerks as a rule, and said that it was wonderful, and very creditable, considering the vast amount that daily passed through their hands, that there were so few defalcations occurring, and he thought that it reflected credit upon the class of men who were engaged in the business.

The annual report was then read by J. C. PARSONS, the President of the Association. There were 909 members now enrolled, and each representative of a member was entitled in case of a death to $950. The dues were fifty cents monthly, and the initiation fee was $2 50, with an examiner's fee of $2, in addition. The roll was being enlarged rapidly. It was suggested that the interest of $100,000 would enable the benefits to be largely increased, and a proposition had been made to establish a fund similar to that of the Bank of England, by which a clerk is pensioned after a certain number of years' service. Various London associations are organized for the sole purpose of benefiting their members in this way, and they have been very successful. Reference was made to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orpans of Medical Men, which was organized in 1842, and had now a very large fund. Instances of successful organizations on this plan were cited in the Police Mutual Aid Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Allusion was made to a recent article in the TIMES advocating the formation of an association for the purpose of insuring the lives of clergymen for the benefit of their families, and the President said that the arguments used in favor of that measure would apply with equal force to this organization. Donations had been received to the amount of $11,048 from several of the City banks, and $16,018 from various private individuals. The treasurer's report shows that the permanent fund is $28,395, all of which is invested in bank. The total receipts from dues were $17,657; from interest, $11,048. There have been paid out in the two years $12,855, on fourteen deaths, and there were during the last year nine deaths of members. The report referred in appropriate terms to these gentlemen, and stated that the survivors had received the amount due them.

Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., was then introduced, and in the course of his remarks impressed upon his hearers the necessity of giving these young men a cordial help, not merely an encouraging word, but substantial aid, which will build up the fund of the Association. Every one who was interested in banks should feel an interest in this institution. The speaker concluded by relating an anecdote of Dr. HAWS, who, on a missionary occasion, complained that some were in the habit of putting buttons without eyes on the plate. He hoped that those who were willing to give buttons in the shape of resolutions indorsing this Association, would put some eyes, in the form of money, also.

WM. E. DODGE, Jr., Esq., was next introduced. He suggested, in the course of his remarks, that an address be prepared and sent to every merchant soliciting some donation to the permanent fund of the institution. He thought that it would be productive of good. In conclusion, he extended an invitation to all bank clerks to come to this hall and partake of the benefits of the gymnasium and reading-room. He thought it would do them good.

Mr. PARSONS said that he had considered that when the banks had fulfilled their obligations to this Association he would then entertain the proposition to seek aid from the merchants.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH was next introduced as a former bank clerk, and related some of his experience in an Albany bank, which created considerable amusement. He said that he made his first sermon in a bank, and after the business hours, selected his text, and made out the skeleton of his discourse. He referred to incidents of his early career in bank life, and elicited considerable merriment by his anecdotes. In conclusion he expressed his best wishes for the success of the institution.

The meeting then adjourned, and the doors were thrown open for music and promenade.

Aid for the Cubans—Another Expedition.

A detective in the employ of the Spanish Government states that the steamer *Hornet* is now lying off the New-Jersey shore, at a point between Jersey City and Hoboken, nearly opposite Pier No. 41 North River, and will depart within twenty-four hours to give aid and comfort to the Cuban revolutionists.

It is further stated that she has mattresses, pans and pannikins on board sufficient to meet the wants of at least 250 men, 250 tons of coal, a galley of sufficient capacity to cook for the number of men mentioned, and a lot of rough lumber for the construction of berths for their accommodation.

It is further stated that no effort will be made to prevent her departure, as she will, doubtless, clear for some South American port, and there is no positive proof of her intention to violate the Neutrality laws.

The detective further states that she is now under $50,000 bonds, on which Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, and Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER are sureties, not to violate the Neutrality laws; but the detective gives it as his belief that she will run into Curacoa, one of the Dutch West India Islands, where it is said the authorities wink at such transactions, and transfer the "passengers" to another vessel, which will endeavor to land them in Cuba.

The Indictment of Cuban Traders—Lively Disclosures Anticipated.

Deputy Marshal ROBINSON was detailed, yesterday, to find the mysterious person who was jointly indicted with Gen. JORDAN on a charge of fitting out a military expedition and enlisting men to serve as soldiers in Cuba. The officials at the District-Attorney's office denied that the accused was Señor RUYAZ. It was intimated that he was Col. RYAN. It is understood that some interesting developments will be made in a few days in regard to the manner in which Gen. JORDAN and his associates behaved in obtaining money and men for the Cuban cause.

A Fenian Compliment to Gen. Butler.

The Irish patriots who held the meeting last week and thanked Gen. BUTLER for the encomiums he passed upon the Celtic race, in his late oration, (a report of which appeared in the TIMES,) yesterday evening forwarded him the following:

> NO. 372 CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1870.
>
> *Gen. B. F. Butler, Washington:*
>
> SIR: By this post I have the honor to forward you a copy of preamble and resolutions, adopted at a large and enthusiastic meeting of Irishmen, held on the 29th ult. It was our intention to present those resolutions to you in person, on your arrival at the Astor House, (where the *Herald* announced you would stay,) and for this purpose a delegation called there, but you had not arrived. It was then intended to wait on you at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but you had left for Washington before the day our deputation had agreed to call on you, viz., the 5th inst. I need only add that for myself and those whom I represent, we will follow up our resolutions by doing everything in our power to force England to settle the *Alabama* claims, and be guided in our movements by your advice and suggestions.
>
> I have the honor to be, General, yours, very truly,
>
> P. MERRIAM, Chairman.

The preamble and resolutions referred to have been already published in the TIMES.

The Late German Ladies' Fair—The Drawing at Liederkranz Hall Last Night.

The piano-fortes and organ lately on exhibition at the German Bazaar, in aid of the German relief fund, were last night, at Liederkranz Hall, disposed of in a drawing, in the presence of a large concourse of interested spectators, a large portion of whom were ladies. WEBER's grand action piano, valued at $1,500, was drawn by EDWARD MORGAN. The piano presented by Mr. BAUER, valued at $600, was drawn by J. W. WINSON. MASON & HAMLIN's parlor organ, valued at $200, was drawn by N. G. D. RONALDS. An Indian shawl, presented by A. T. STEWART, valued at $500, was secured by EDWARD SHULTZE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPH AND HIS FRIEND. A Story of Pennsylvania. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

This is a quiet story of American country life. The plot is a simple one, development of individual character being the aim of the author. Life in a farming district, the simple education of the country, and the characters which are naturally formed by these influences, are portrayed with great skill, and the troubles which arise from the want of a broader education and higher culture, are depicted in a very striking manner.

The chief interest centres in the hero, Joseph Asten, who at the beginning of the book is described as a shy, sensitive young man, trained in quiet simplicity, with every good and moral quality, but wanting in true manliness, and ignorant of mankind no less than of himself. The contact of this character with the world, its trials, temptations and deceits—the gradual dawning in Joseph's mind of a knowledge of real life, and his growth through bitter sufferings to a wiser, better, stronger, nobler nature—are all placed before the reader in a vivid manner. The other characters are finely drawn, and the description of shabby-genteel city life forms a striking feature in the work.

DOROTHY FOX. By the author of "How it All Happened," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1871.

One of the elegantly-got-up series of reprints from *Good Words*, issued by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT. The story is of that quiet, unsensational character familiar to the readers of that periodical. From beginning to end, we cannot find anything like a double-dyed villain figure among the characters; there is neither an elopement, a murder or a divorce developed throughout the entire course of the narrative. While some readers may find such omissions intolerable, we have no doubt that many consider the variety an eminently agreeable one, and will follow the love-story of the fair and guileless little Quakeress, who figures as the heroine, with as much interest as they would the revelation of the hidden atrocities of the more spirited female characters familiar to modern fiction.

THE MONITIONS OF THE UNSEEN; OR, POEMS OF LOVE AND CHILDHOOD. By JEAN INGELOW. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

A new volume by this gifted writer is sure to be eagerly welcomed. Some of the poems are well known to us, but we are glad to see them, with others which are now collected in this attractive edition. The opening poem, which gives this title to the book, is a didactic one, and is full of wise and tender teachings. It tells the story of the unselfish devotion of a life to the good of others, of unceasing labor which brings no reward, and of consequent despair and hopelessness. Then come "unseen monitions" from the spirit of a little child loved on earth, which make clear that naught that has been done is lost, which bring back hope to the suffering soul, so that he exclaims:

> "I am glad to think
> I am not bound to make the wrong go right;
> But only to discover, and to do
> With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.
> I will trust in Him,
> That He can hold His own; and I will take
> His will, above the work He sendeth me
> To be my chiefest good."

The poem ends with this admonition:

> "Why what are we!
> What have we given, and what have we desired
> To give the word?
> There must be something wrong.
> Look to it; let us mend our ways."

Then follow several love-songs. Among the rest are, "The Long White Seam," "Not in vain I Waited," "An Old Wife's Song," and "Binding Sheaves." The volume ends with two long poems, "The Two Margarets," which are full of beautiful descriptions and tender sentiment. The writer has fully sustained her reputation, and this book will add to her already numerous admirers.

EUROPEAN GUIDE BOOK. Illustrated. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

A handsomely-got-up, carefully-digested and well-arranged *vade mecum* for American travelers in Europe. The information given is concise and to the point, leaving the volume unincumbered with superfluous details, which, if required at all, can be best obtained at the spots visited. The accompanying maps and plans are copious and appropriate, and a pretty close examination enables us to testify to their general accuracy and freshness. The illustrations are numerous, and some occasional evidences of almost mediæval antiquity of origin are very well executed. Altogether the volume is at once complete and reliable, and will doubtless meet with the unqualified approval of that section of the traveling public for whom it is intended.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By ERNEST RENAN. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This is an essay published recently in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It was written before the war, and it derives fresh interest in the light of present events. M. RENAN sketches the history of the great French Revolution, its causes and effects, and declares that France has utterly misunderstood the laws of modern liberty. He compares her with England, who has arrived at the most liberal form of government gradually and slowly, and asserts that after the violence of the revolution must come despotism—the Empire; but if condemned to this, her destruction is inevitable. France must have a representative Government; but a conservative one, he proclaims. "A constitutional monarchy, limited and controlled decentralization; less government; a strong organization of the commune, the department; a strong impulse given to individual activity in art, intellect, science, trade, manufactures and colonization, a policy decidedly pacific; an abandonment of territorial aggrandizement in Europe; the development of a good system of primary instruction, and of a superior education, capable of giving to the morals of the educated class the basis of a sound philosophy; the formation of an upper legislative chamber; entire liberty of association, and the gradual separation of Church and State." He predicts for France a series of sad misfortunes, but hopes she will still enjoy years of singular splendor. May his hopes be fulfilled.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO GOETHE'S FAUST. Designed by PAUL KONEWKA. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

This is a very handsome gift-book. The illustrations are silhouette designs, which are very spirited and graceful. The English text is from BAYARD TAYLOR'S new translation. It is printed on rich tinted paper, and finely bound. At this Christmas season such a book as this cannot fail to be popular.

WHAT TO READ AND HOW TO READ. By CHARLES H. MOORE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

A guide to the reading public of a very comprehensive and convenient character. The hints as to how to read are not specially original, but are unquestionably just. The lists of what to read are carefully classified under the generally-received divisions of literature. The selection made bears all the marks of a judicious and cultured mind. For the student, the general reader or the library collector, the lists given here within very small compass of the standard works in all the ordinary departments of inquiry, will be found of very great service. The book is eminently calculated to exert a counteracting influence upon the aimless and desultory reading which is one of the characteristic faults of our time.

UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY. Parts 11 to 17. By J. THOMAS, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1870.

The further issues of this valuable work confirm the favorable opinion we have already pronounced upon it. The laborious minuteness of its details can only be fully appreciated by the reader who attempts to find any name of real eminence, however little known to popular fame, that is not included in it. Antiquity and modern times are equally done justice to, and the same judicious proportion is observed in the attention bestowed upon the subjects of notice.

—The *Western Monthly*, for December, is varied and interesting in its contents. "Chicago as a Port of Entry," by W. A. CROFFUT, is a very opportune discussion of a highly important subject. The necessity of opening the St. Lawrence to the commerce of the United States is adverted to, and, in the interests of the West, firmly insisted on. "The Personal Appearance of Great Men," by Dr. E. O. HAVEN, gives evidence of considerable research, and is written in a popular style. "Almost a Romance," by JAMES B. RUNNION, is a pleasing little narrative sketch. "The Labor Reform Party," by FREDERICK LOCKLEY, discusses with great moderation and fairness the proceedings of the late Congress of the National Labor Union at Cincinnati. The conclusion arrived at by the writer is that "the working class, in their combined efforts to limit a day's work to prevent coolie labor, to shorten the hours of labor, and to impose arbitrary and restrictive rules upon their employers, are working more against the substantial interests of the country than the selfish politicians whose venality they denounce. High wages, *per se*, are not the working man's greatest boon, but such an unrestricted application of our powers of production that enough may be brought within the reach of all." The remaining papers in the number are: "Two Only Sons," by SOCRATES HYACINTH; "Our Earthquake," by ELIAS COLBERT; "Recollections of Judge Story," by WM. MATHEWS; "Sleeping and Dreaming," by E. M. SMALLEY; "Under the Reign of the First Napoleon," by JOSEPHINE CLIFFORD; "Art in Chicago," by GEORGE B. UPTON, and "The Fortifications of Paris," by T. HAUGHTON. The publishers announce that with the January number the name will be changed to the *Lakeside Monthly*.

—*The Examiner*, a Western "organ of radical Christianity," has appeared for December with its second number. It opens with sundry selected sentences, from EMERSON, we presume, by way of toning the mind of the reader for what is to follow. What follows is pretty highly spiced—with dogmatism and reckless assertion. As an instance of this, the article on "Who Made the Bible?" is as full of unsupported hypotheses and opinionated disregard of any other side to the question than that of the writer, as the views of the most bigoted type of orthodoxy of which this periodical represents the opposite pole of thought. The history and origin of the sacred books are there disposed of in a manner which would excite contempt were it applied to any other historical writings, and which forms a very instructive contrast to the modesty and fairness with which such scholars as BUNSEN state the views whence the writer has derived the conclusions here enunciated. To any one who wishes to understand what the dogmatism of unbelief is like, we commend the perusal of this paper. As specimens of writing that is "strong" in the same sense as the speech of a rowdy is strong, we cull the following from an installment of a series of papers entitled "Crazy Chicago:"

> "There are approaches to the metropolis of the North-west, which do not suggest a city of shanties, slums, wooden sidewalks at all levels, and an open central sewer, whose exhalations are foul enough for a river of hell." * * "There was not much, indeed, of this channel to begin with, except its unusual depth of about forty feet, and the unfathomable mud of the bottom, into which dead or doomed things have sunk from the foundation of the world, never to reappear, not even when 'death and hell give up their dead.' The crazy Calvinism of the redoubtable Seven Divines, who wept on the banks of the river for the clean and bright aspect of BOWEN & TILTON'S newspaper in New-York, and Roted that satire, not to say satyr, the *Advance*, had ample excuse. A feeble-minded minister has need to get a long way off from this river of blackness to escape the overwhelming impression that of a certainty 'the smoke of their torment goeth up forever.'"

The pervading style of the periodical is, it must be admitted, of a more moderate type than this; but it may fairly be said of the entire number, that it shows few marks of that thoughtful and conscientious treatment of the great problems it undertakes to deal with, which alone can commend it to the attention of impartial and reflective readers.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Jewels" vs. Jewelry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent number of the TIMES contained some interesting extracts from "A chapter on the misuse of words, by RICHARD GRANT WHITE," than whom there is none more erudite on this special subject, but is he not mistaken in rendering a collection of jewels (jewelry) as "the place where jewels are kept?" His knowledge of our local politics might excuse his considering knavery as "the tenure of office;" but could he assign the bravery of our great Captains to other source than their own breasts? Would he, as a lawyer, prosecute Robbery as the wrong man in the right place, or Battery as an infraction of that law of the State of New-York called the Emigration act? Is not his derivation rather "*Locus a non lucendo?*"

A JEWELER.

Affairs in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crisis in European affairs seems to me so strangely misunderstood by our public, that I venture to offer through your paper some suggestions, based on many years' experience in eastern politics, as conspirator and the intimate friend of conspirators, official and non-official, as the official agent of our own Government, and the officious (and efficacious) of one or two others. There are business men in New-York and Boston who can certify that I forewarned them in June last, on returning from Europe, of the inevitable approach of the Franco-Prussian war, and of the present complications growing out of it. I had positive information while in Europe, last Winter, of preparations being made by the French Government of such extent that they could indicate nothing but imminent war. I knew, too, that the Prussian Government had been perfectly informed of the nature and extent of these preparations, and that Russia had been for several years preparing for a war; that her railways were ready in June last, and that all the popular influences which are worth weighing in Russia, were in favor of a descent on Turkey as soon as the time came, which would be with the first Western complication.

Those who have followed the course of Russia in the Franco-Prussian affair, cannot doubt that a perfect understanding has always existed between Prussia and Russia. England has wished not to believe it, and has succeeded. Her good will was in the beginning unmistakably, and justly, with Prussia as the party in the right. A large majority of our own people sympathized in this attitude. But the moment that the Emperor disappeared from the conflict, and France, humiliated, was ready for peace, England erred in not risking everything to preserve her from further disaster and ruin. I am not expressing an opinion on the benefits of French, or Prussian, predominance in Europe—my own feeling is that the Prussians are only Vandals, with the highest possible civilization and organization; but I know very little of that matter, as do most of our people—but of the true policy of England, which is a nation, not Vandal, though often wrong in her policy—not on the side of despotism, though she often puts herself there. She should never have been blinded as to the relations between Russia and Prussia, or have failed to see, as soon as it was true, that the struggle between France and Prussia was one of despotic military organization against liberalism.

The point in which England was, and with some of our own Liberals, is still, mistaken, is in not seeing that the war in France was, from the moment that France became, by whatever cause liberal, one for the ultimate benefit of despotism or liberalism, and that the victory of Prussia was a little later the victory of Russia, and that this double victory will be the indefinite postponement of the hopes of the Liberal organization of Europe. England dares not be frankly and resolutely liberal or she would see the dilemma, and that the prostration of France leaves Russia free to assert her claims to Eastern empire and to aid Prussia in turn when another step is to be made in her march to empire. She would also understand that the advantages, comparatively speaking, of France in the late movements are the real cause of the Russian hesitation and apparent change of tone on the Black Sea question, and that when the Prussian mastery is again resumed, the Czar will be ready for his next move. DE PALLADINES' unlucky victory, in itself no great matter, grows every day a more serious disaster for the allied Emperors, but a fortunate incident for liberalism if England has still the hardihood to make common cause with the Republic.

It is difficult to see how a general war can be avoided. If France is to be saved, it can only be by an intervention which will spread the conflagration over the whole West, but which, by driving Prussia back, might leave time to meet Russia in the East. If France is lost, nothing will keep Russia out of the Black Sea or Turkey in Europe. A combination of England and the North Sea States with Spain might save France; [illegible] the French and English fleets [illegible] Austrian and Italian armies free to meet Russia; but if France is once disarmed (and the disarmament will be merciless if it comes,) Austria and Italy will be held in check by Prussia, and Russia do what she likes. There seems no hope that England will move till her own Empire is threatened, and that will be too late. The final victory of Prussia is regarded by business men as a step toward peace; to me it seems the certain preliminary of another far greater war. In this war England can only maintain her leadership by a declaration of liberalism as the bond of the league she will try to make. Italy is too thoroughly mined by republicanism to be of any help to any Imperial cause, and Spain will furnish no enthusiasm out of the ranks of the Republicans. Nor is there today any name but that of the Republic to which the people of the Western nations will respond, or on which England can organize a combination to beat back the Cossack and his brother the Uhlan.

I do not express an opinion as to whether such a republic as could obtain in Europe is worth more than the Empire which is its alternative, but I believe that the calculations based on any compromise of the present issues are certain to be wrong, and that instead of the French victories pointing to a prolonged war, they open the only possibility—and that a small one—of the avoidance of a general war; and its seems to me that if England, by any strange chance, should decide to interfere in favor of France, she would deserve our moral support and sympathy as much as she did when she decided to abandon her old ally NAPOLEON III. to the consequences of his crimes.

W. J. STILLMAN.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Advertising Swindle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not wish to intrude on the valuable space of your columns, but as you have alluded to the advertising swindles of the Corporation, particularly in reference to the *Transcript*, owned by the Ring, the public might like to be informed how much was paid to this paper in the year 1868. According to the last Controller's report, the

Amount thus paid was	$97,463 43
To Ben. Wood, for advertising, also	59,672 67
To E. Jones & Co., printing, &c.	96,295 35
Total	$253,431 45

All for the Common Council, and exclusive of other bills paid to newspapers by the various Departments. All other items are on the same grand scale. Can we wonder why certain officials are so rich? The public seem willing to become "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and offer but little resistance to their oppressors. Nothing appears to be left which animated the gallant

SPIRITS OF '76.

JAPAN.

The Recent Neutrality Proclamation—A Strong and Original Document—Silk-Worms—Japanese Paper Money—The Rice Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870.

The full text of the neutrality proclamation, respecting the Franco-German war, has recently been published, and it contains one or two clauses which will probably strike American readers as "neutral with a vengeance." It contains thirteen clauses in all, the first of which, if adhered to, will put an effectual damper upon any manifestation of sympathy. It runs as follows:

"It is ordered that all Japanese subjects, in consequence of the neutral attitude of Japan, abstain from discussing the question on which side the right or wrong lies, not only in written documents but in conversation."

An order will be obeyed whenever one Japanese is in the presence of another, owing to the inconceivable extent to which the spy system prevails in this country. No one is safe from his neighbor, and, as is well known, every official was, until very recently, "duplicated," the one acting as a spy upon the actions of the other. People fond of contrasts may find amusement in the fact that the two crimes most abhorred in Ireland are here not only commonly practiced but honored—unchastity and "informing." To return, however to my text. Japanese men of war have been ordered to the various ports to enforce the neutrality proclamation, which, in addition to containing regulations similar to those laid down at home, provide for the furnishing of "impartial supplies" only to the war vessels of either nationality. Two of these vessels remain here, two are sent to Sinagawa, three to Hiogo, three to Nagasaki, and one to Hakodate. So woe betide any unfortunate native seduced into expressing a natural preference for the flag whose officers pay him most honestly for his small wares!

SILKWORMS.

The war in Europe has, as I have previously observed, greatly interfered with the silk trade, and the stagnation continues even yet. Stocks have been accumulating, but I hear that a few settlements will probably be made before long. I may note that the first eggs of the season will be sent to Italy by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer through the Suez Canal—thereby avoiding the transhipment hitherto necessary and the possible injury of the cards. The temporary loss of the French market is much felt by foreign houses, but has less effect on the Japanese, they being manufacturers as well as breeders. But a slight decrease in the retail price of silk goods is noticable.

COUNTERFEITING KINSATZ.

Most people nowadays have heard of the Japanese "paper money," or *Kinsatz*, (why not Kinsats, I can't say,) but few of your readers probably have seen them. They consist of oblong strips of cardboard, about 2½x¾ inches, and printed on both sides, the Government stamp in red ink being impressed over the amount. They are so remarkably easy to imitate (a friend of mine got the blocks cut by a Chinaman for an illustrated magazine—Imperial seal and all—and actually deceived a Japanese with a specimen he made) that the only wonder is that counterfeiting is not more common. It has, however, been tolerably fashionable of late, and at Neegata seven men recently lost their heads (in a literal sense) for the offense. A Chinaman, with two Japanese as accomplices, was very lately caught at a similar game in this settlement, and public opinion being shocked at the idea of beheading men for writing on the wrong piece of paper, a vigorous effort has been made by the consular body to get them off the extreme penalty. The native Government doesn't appear to "see it," but will doubtless yield, if it has not already done so, to the pressure put upon it.

THE RICE CROP—TRADE MATTERS.

The principal rice district of the Empire is the Province of Echigo, of which Neegata is the port, and all except speculative importers are glad to hear that the crop promises extremely well. A plentiful rice harvest means, in this country, prosperity and trade, while scarcity forebodes, with equal certainty, disturbance and plunder. Last year the harvest was very deficient, and much suffering ensued, especially at Hiogo and Osaca, and this has induced great activity in the articles of export, so as to exchange them for the prime necessary of Japanese life. Happily, there is but little danger of scarcity now, but the dread of it gave a strong impetus to general trade, and may thus have proved a "blessing in disguise," as the local journal not inaptly terms it.

The railroad is progressing. But we are rather in the dark about the loan, which, it was understood, was to pay for it. That, however, will trouble foreigners but little if the "iron horse" once commences to run regularly from end to end of the island.

OKESIMA.

The French Subscription.

M. VATABLE, the Treasurer of the French Subscription Committee in this City, renders the following official account:

Received last week	$4,218 53
Previous subscriptions	57,796 19
Total	$62,014 72
Disbursements	34,587 67
Balance on hand	$27,427 05

From M. D'OREMIEULX, a check for $500 was received by Messrs. LASSALLE & Co., the proceeds of a series of French lectures given by the above-named gentleman at Steinway Hall. The French inhabitants at Uniontown, Perry County, made a remittance of $100 in aid of the relief fund.

From San Francisco, it is announced that the French residents have raised $5,000 ready for transmission to France, in addition to previous contributions, making a total of $110,034, including the proceeds of the Ladies' Fair, amounting to $51,034. The funds will be transmitted directly to the Ministry of the Interior at Tours. Besides these amounts, $34,000 have been received for the national defense by the French residents at San Francisco.

Question as to the Jurisdiction of Judge Benedict.

It is understood that the counsel for ALEXIS NICHOLAI will apply to Judge WOODRUFF, at the United States Circuit Court, today, for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of NICHOLAI, who is a Russian, was convicted of counterfeiting a short time ago, and was remanded to Ludlow-street Jail to await sentence. The trial took place before Judge BENEDICT, at the Circuit Court, and the question is whether he has any right to preside at the Southern District, in his capacity as District Judge appointed for the Eastern District.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Report on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Spread of Contagious Diseases—Precautions Against Scarlatina—The Mayor to the Rescue of the Rendering Company.

President BOSWORTH called the Board of Health to order, yesterday, at the usual hour, and during the session Commissioners Carnochan, Ceccarini, Barr, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith were present, being the first time in many weeks when all the Commissioners were in their places at a session.

Upon reports from the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in fourteen cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, in forty-two cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and in six cases of violations of the Sanitary Code. It was also ordered that GAMBLE & MCNIEL be prosecuted for cleaning guts at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street in defiance of the law and the orders of the Board. Upon advice of Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL, counsel, alterations of the records were ordered in two cases of births and one marriage, and were refused in cases of two marriages.

The Sanitary Committee made a report on the condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street and Bloomingdale road, the facts as to which have been fully published in the TIMES. The Committee used very plain language in speaking of the deplorable state of affairs in the Asylum, which has 600 inmates, and in which fifty-two cases of typhoid fever, four of which have resulted fatally, have lately occurred. The insufficient supply of pure water, ventilation, drainage, imperfect water-closets, and generally unclean condition of the building were specially mentioned, and the great slough covering 60,000 square feet at the west end of the grounds, on which are many dead animals and much refuse matter was spoken of as a main cause of the unhealthiness of the place. The Committee recommended that the Board make an order upon the Directors of the Asylum to the following effect: That a close conduit be provided to low water-mark on the Hudson River to carry off liquid refuse; that the water-closets be arranged so that odors cannot escape into the adjoining rooms; that the ventilation of the entire building be improved; that the slough be filled with fresh earth; that all solid refuse be kept in a building detached from the main edifice until its removal from the grounds; that a suitable building be provided entirely distinct from the Asylum, to be used as a hospital, to which all cases of contagious disease shall be immediately removed, and that all the wood-work and walls of the Asylum be painted, and all the ceilings whitewashed. A question arising as to the proper legal form of the order, it was referred to the Attorney and City Sanitary Inspector to be perfected, with the understanding that it will be entered by the Board as soon as possible.

The New-York Rendering Company suddenly sprang into new life, with an application to be permitted to renew rendering at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, with their improved gas-consuming apparatus, which they reinforced with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

To the Honorable Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I forward herewith a copy of a letter of Nov. 26, from the New-York Rendering Company, asking permission to render offal, &c., at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, during the Winter, with their improved gas-consuming apparatus. I understand that a similar application will be made to you, and beg leave to say, as Mayor of the City, that I have no objection to the granting of the permission, provided the same is not inconsistent with the views of your Board, in consideration of the other interests involved. In fact I don't know, when the probable closing of the slips by ice is considered, but that the rendering the offal in the manner, time and place indicated, would be a less evil than keeping it here, as would certainly occur if the slips are closed. Indeed, I am satisfied that the rendering during the past Summer would have been a less evil than occurred by keeping the offal here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

Notwithstanding this indirect command to grant the permit asked for, the Board referred the matter to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report.

The City Sanitary Inspector offered the following report:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department, Emmons Clark, Secretary:

I have the honor to submit the following statement of contagious diseases reported to this Bureau for two weeks ending Dec. 3, 1870:

Week ending Nov. 26—Typhus fever, 6; typhoid fever, 53; relapsing fever, 5; small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 55; measles, 39; diptheria, 5.

Week ending Dec. 3—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever; 45; relapsing fever, 7; small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 61; measles, 43; diptheria, 7.

Scarlatina having become epidemic throughout the City, I have given specific directions to the Health Inspectors to visit each case reported, for the purpose of instructing those in charge, particularly as to the sanitary necessities in each case, giving directions how and what to apply as means of disinfection, and the sanitary care of all infected articles about or in the sick room.

For this purpose I have prepared a code of rules which are to guide them in the efforts, and I desire to have them printed on small slips for general distribution among those dwellings where this disease prevails, to wit:

Scarlatina—Every case of this disease must be reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection on its first appearance.

Care of Patient.—The patient should be placed in a separate room, and no persons allowed to enter the sick room except the nurse, and the physician in attendance, or to touch the clothing or bedding used in the sick room, until it has been thoroughly disinfected.

Infected Things.—All clothing bedding and other articles not absolutely necessary for the use of the patient, should be removed from the sick room. Articles used about the patient, such as sheets, pillow-cases or clothes, must not be removed from the sick room until they have been disinfected by placing them in a tub, with the following disinfecting solution: eight ounces sulphate of zinc, one ounce carbolic acid, three gallons water. They should be soaked in this fluid for one hour and then be thrown into boiling water and thoroughly washed. Feather and hair pillows and mattresses require fumigation, and should not be removed from the sick room until after this has been done by the disinfecting corps of this department.

Whenever the patient is removed from the sick room notification should be sent to this Bureau.

All vessels used to receive the discharges of patients should have some of the above solution kept constantly in them, and immediately after their use be removed from the sick room and emptied.

Water-closets and privies must also be disinfected daily with some of the same solution. A piece of muslin, one foot square, should be dipped in this solution and suspended in some part of the room constantly, and the same be kept in the hallways adjacent to the sick room. All straw beds should be burned after use, but should not be removed from the room except by permission of this Department.

It is advised not to use handkerchiefs about the patient, but rather old, soft rags, which should be immediately burned after use.

The ceilings and side-walls of the sick room should be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed whenever the patient has been removed therefrom.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.

The recommendations were adopted, and the printing ordered.

The resolution of Commissioner S. SMITH, offered and reported at the last meeting, was reported back from the Committee on Law and Ordinances, with a favorable indorsement from the counsel, and was adopted.

Upon motion of Commissioner MANIERRE, Commissioner BARR was made a member of the Committees on Finance and Street Cleaning.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Kings County Water Board—A New Scheme for Raising Money.

With the exception of the Park Commission, the City of Brooklyn has been by none of its political boards so thoroughly humbugged and swindled as it has been of late by the Board of Water Commissioners. Working in concert with the Supervisors and Aldermen, all kinds of jobs, many of them involving tens of thousands of dollars, have been rushed through, and the spoils from the same pocketed, while the people were led to believe that these active gentlemen were actuated simply by a desire to improve the City. The contemplated reservoir, in which there is at least $500,000 for the managers, is another of those schemes likely to be put into operation any day. Yesterday, however, the Board held a meeting, and as if smitten with a sudden desire to be economical, the President, WILLIAM A. FOWLER, presented to them a communication which needs no commentary, if it be remembered that it is customary to amuse whales by throwing tubs to them while preparing to harpoon them. The following are the important facts of this document:

The following statements shows the receipts on Water Revenue account from the commencement of the work, the running expenses and interest on the water debt, as also the total amount levied in the general taxes to meet deficiencies on interest account to Dec. 31, 1870:

STATEMENT.

Total receipts from 1859 to Dec. 31, 1870	$4,916,370 88
Amount levied for deficiencies from 1859 to Dec. 1, 1870	695,800 00
Total	$5,612,170 88
Running expenses from 1859 to Dec. 31, 1870	$1,826,712 10
Interest on bonds	3,898,920 00
Total	$5,725,632 10
Deduct amount of receipts and moneys levied for deficiencies	$5,612,170 88
Total deficiency for 1870	$113,461 22

It will be seen by this statement that the ordinary expenses and interest account, in the year 1870, shows a deficiency of $113,461 22 in the water revenue, not meeting the running expenses and interest on water debt combined.

Mr. FOWLER suggests as a remedy a rigid exercise of economy in the administration of the affairs of the Department and an adequate advance of the water rates. The rates, he says, should be increased thirty per cent. on building rates and twenty per cent. on vacant lots, so that in these matters alone the increase would be something over $10,000.

Taking the past year as a basis, that we fall short the sum of $113,461 22 in making our Department self-sustaining, we shall need to make the increase on all rates as I have recommended, and which will add to the income of our Department as follows:

Thirty per cent. on building rates	$100,000
Twenty per cent. on vacant lots	12,000
On Barsaw estimate	5,000
Water-closets, taxing each closet $1 each	6,000
Street-washers, $3 each	4,588
Baths, taxing each bath	1,000
Tax on stationary wash-tubs	5,000
Stationary wash-hand basins	3,000
Total	136,588

In conclusion, I would state that this increase will make our Department self-sustaining,—no tax upon the city, and is, and has long been called for, as a measure of necessity, but upon those individuals and occupations which are benefited by our unexampled water supply, which, more liberal than that of any city of the same extent in the country, will, even at the rates proposed above, be furnished to consumers at a reasonable charge, in view of the necessities of our situation.

The communication was received with apparent satisfaction by the Board, and after brief informal discussion was referred to the Finance Committee for report.

An Elegant Gift to a Baby.

A number of the friends of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of both political parties, in Washington, determined to show their personal appreciation of and affection for him, consulted together and resolved to present him with some token of their esteem. To make the gift the more permanent, it was decided to present it to the Vice-President's baby heir, SCHUYLER COLFAX, Jr. Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, was appointed a committee to carry out the design of his associates. He consulted with Mr. WILKINSON, the head of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, and that gentleman suggested a baby silver-service as appropriate. The suggestion was adopted, and the style and character of the work was left wholly to Mr. WILKINSON, who designed, and his Company have just manufactured, one of the handsomest and most elaborately wrought silver-services ever made in this country. It consists of an oval tray, a plate, a drinking-cup, a bread and milk bowl, a napkin-ring and a knife, fork and spoon. The whole lot is valued at $1,000.

The tray has a raised trellis-carved border, gradually swelling toward the back, when it centres in a shield of frosted silver, which contains the monogram of the young gentleman. This is both surrounded and surmounted by wreaths of flowers—tube-roses, morning glories, wheat-stalks, &c.—in fretted gold. An interior edge of the tray is carved with other peculiar but appropriate devices, and the highly-polished centre contains the inscription in ornamental German text letter:

SCHUYLER COLFAX, JR.,
From
Senators of the XLI. Congress.

Twelve different colors of gold are employed in the carving and fretting of this and the other pieces, and the effect is very elegant and pleasing. The plate and drinking-cup are similarly inscribed, but the other pieces have simply the shield and monograms, with elaborate trellis carving and frosting. The shields in each case are ornamented with fretted gold, and the handles of the plate and bowl also. The handles of the bowl find their completeness in a burnished lion's head; the handles of the other articles, including the knife, fork and spoon, in a representation of the human face. The articles will be on exhibition for a few days at TIFFANY & Co.'s, Union-square, before being sent to Washington.

The Black Friday Gold Operations—The Suit Against Gould and Fisk for About $2,500,000.

A motion was made at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, for an adjournment of the suit of JAMES BROWNE and HERMAN A. KONGER against JAY GOULD, FISK, JR., and others until the April term, for the purpose of giving the defense an opportunity to send a commission to Berlin, Prussia, in order to obtain the testimony of EUGENE ZOUD, formerly of the firm of ZOUDY & SPUNGER, of this City. The suit arises out of the celebrated "Black Friday" gold transaction, and is brought to recover from FISK, GOULD, *et al.*, the amounts lost on account of the non-fulfillment by the latter of the contracts which they are alleged to have made. The amount involved is said to be about $2,500,000. ZOUDY'S evidence is represented to be important to the defense. The case was adjourned until today, in order to allow the counsel for the defense time to prepare an argument in support of the motion for an order to show cause why an order for the commission should not be granted. D. D. FIELD appeared as counsel for the defendants.

An Old Custom-House Suit Against Ex-Collector Smythe.

The trial of the case of WM. LATTMER and others against Ex-Collector HENRY A. SMYTHE, for the recovery of $500, with interest on the amount, was commenced before Judge WOODRUFF, at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The money in question is the alleged difference between the appraised and the real value of certain imported silk goods, entered at the Custom-house by the plaintiffs at the time defendant acted as collector. The appraisement of the goods was fixed at sixty per cent, or ten per cent more than the value. Mr. GEORGE TICKNER CURTIS appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs and called the following witnesses: Robert Martin, Edward Powsk, Alexander Napier, Nathaniel Donald, James M. Constable, Edward Mead, Edwin B. Strange, Louis Herdenheimer, George A. Bulmer, Wm. Jackson and Charles H. Raymond. The defense was conducted by District-Attorney DAVIS, who called the following witnesses: George W. Sutton, Francis Hoffmner, Emil Varet, Samuel P. Holmes, and Wm. Day. The case was adjourned until today.

The Marsh Fraudulent Bankruptcy Case.

The examination in the case of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, charged with fraudulently appropriating a large quantity of crinoline-wire, which had been purchased on credit from the firm of BENJAMIN & DOREMUS, after he had become a bankrupt, was resumed before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. GEO. W. LOCKWOOD testified that he was in partnership with the accused about the time the alleged fraudulent transaction was committed, and that MARSH told him that he proposed to take goods and bills receivable as security for the advances of money which he had made to the firm. He (witness) told him to do as he pleased about taking goods. MARSH finally took a lot of corsets, skirts and wire after having consulted his counsel, Mr. WYATT, who told him that it would be difficult to hold the goods in case he took them. The case was subsequently adjourned.

Improvements at Washington Market.

Carpenters, joiners, painters, and other mechanics are busily engaged in improving the outward and inward appearance of Washington Market. The upper portion is being raised some eight feet, and a new tin roof is to be added. The floors, ceilings and partitions are also to be renovated. Extensive subterranean improvements are also to be made, including a new system of sewerage. The entire expense will be not far from $30,000, and is borne entirely by the occupants, the City not contributing anything toward it. There are about 7,000 persons directly interested in the business of this mart. They are organized into a "Washington Market Social Club," which has a united protective policy, and can be convened at short notice. They are able to promptly raise large sums of money for any necessary purpose—as was frequently done in view of the threatened legislative removal of their site. That portion of the ground on Washington-street which was granted by the Trinity Church corporation for market purposes, has not been disturbed or changed in forty years, but will be excavated for the new sewers.

Already the work of renovation has wrought a great change in the outward appearance, especially on the Vesey and West street sides. The hideous spectacle it formerly presented of unpainted and decayed shanties is succeeded by a neat, tidy, uniform building, well lighted by windows, and provided with comforts and conveniencies. The increased space in the upper part will be not the least of the many improvements. A number of dealers will repair and entirely reconstruct their stands, which, with the fresh painting of the entire interior, will complete a most wonderful transformation.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Chief Engineer PERLEY yesterday submitted his annual report to the Fire Commissioners, showing the operations of the Department during the year ending Nov. 30. From this document it appears there were 964 fires during the year, of which number 914 were confined to one building, 36 extended to others, 9 were on vessels, 2 were loads of hay, and 3 in the woods. Of these fires 194 were discovered by the Fire Patrol, 385 by the Police, 77 by the bell-ringers, and 308 by citizens. Of the alarms 649 were still and 187 false, making a total of 1,151. Of the buildings in which fires occurred, 870 were slightly damaged, 70 considerably damaged and 22 totally destroyed. The total estimated loss during the year is $2,120,212, on which there was insurance to the amount of $10,334,370.

The report for the previous year shows 850 fires, with 784 buildings slightly damaged, 89 considerably damaged, and 49 totally destroyed, and of these 290 were discovered by the Fire Patrol, 163 by the Police, 282 by citizens, and 115 by bell-ringers; the total estimated loss being $2,626,393. During 1869 the largest number of fires in any one month occurred in July, when there were 104, and this year November led with 108. May had 48 fires, as the smallest number in any one month of 1869, and this year the smallest number was in April, which had 61.

By comparison, it will be seen that there were 134 more fires this year than last, but that the losses were $506,181 less this year than in 1869. The efficiency of the Fre Department is further shown by the fact that while 49 buildings were totally destroyed in 1869, only 22 were overtaken by that fate in the present year.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

Final Argument Yesterday—A Brief History of the Case—Interesting Legal Questions Involved—Speeches of Opposing Counsel.

The final argument in the matter of the contested will of CHARLES FOX, deceased, was commenced yesterday by Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. The contest, begun in March last, has been a protracted one, and, being adjourned from time to time, some thirty days have been occupied in taking testimony. The questions involved are somewhat peculiar, and from their importance, the case has excited general interest. The evidence adduced has already been published as elicited, but a brief reference to the facts is not out of place at this time. CHARLES FOX, an old resident of New-York, died in 1869, leaving an estate, real and personal, valued at about $300,000. He left no wife or child surviving, and by the terms of his last will and testament, drawn before his death, he devised his property to the United States, as sole legatee, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the national debt. Upon the presentation of the will for probate, a petition was filed on the part of two children of a deceased brother, as his only next of kin and heirs at law, and on this petition an action was commenced before the Surrogate, to set aside the will on the ground of insanity. On behalf of the contestants, witnesses acquainted with the deceased have been produced to prove various eccentric acts, which would indicate that the testator was of unsound mind, and in addition, considerable medical testimony has also been taken. In rebuttal, physicians of reputation have been placed upon the stand by the proponents of the will, to contradict professional evidence, and in regard to the singular conduct of the deceased in his life-time, it has been claimed, and other witnesses were examined to show, that the alleged acts were only those of a miserly man, careful of his money, and in no way giving evidence of mental derangement. The arguments in the case yesterday, occupied some three hours, and were listened to with close attention by Judge HUTCHINGS and a number of lawyers in attendance. One of the principal questions discussed was as to the right of the United States to take and hold property thus devised. Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Ex-United States District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the Government, while SAMUEL HAND, Esq., of Albany, official reporter for the Court of Appeals of this State, of the law firm of HAND, HALE & SWARTZ, of Albany, presented the cause for the contestants of the will. Senator HARDENBURG, who was expected to discharge the latter duty, was in Court, but was unable, from illness, to speak.

Mr. HAND said this will was objected to on behalf of the heirs as wholly void. It was a very simple document, claiming only a single provision of any importance, but which deprived the next of kin of the deceased of his total inheritance in real and personal estate, in this State, of very considerable value. He read from the original document this provision, which bequeathed "to the Government of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States," his property, real and personal, there enumerated. That document, he maintained, was perfectly illegal. He called attention to the fact that the devisee of this will was not in existence, for there was no such person or corporation of any kind whatever to whom land could, by their Constitution, be bequeathed, as the United States at Washington, District of Columbia. The legal name of the political corporation known as the United States of America, he fully recognized, but there was no such entity on earth as was set forth in this will. The validity of this will and everything connected with it should be adjudicated upon in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, and whatever may be the power of the United States, if the Government of New-York forbade it, then and there was an end of the claim. He cited the cases of WOOD *vs.* WOOD, in MASTERSON'S Chancery Reports, and the Thirty-fourth of New-York, page 587, showing that all associations of any character whatever, were not empowered by the laws of this State to obtain land devised to them, unless they were specially recognized as a corporation by that State. He denied that the devisee was a corporation recognized by the State of New-York, but even assuming it to be so, the laws of this State absolutely prohibited the United States as a corporation from taking land by devise. He pointed out the original statute in reference to this law, passed in the reign of HENRY VIII., which took special care to take exception with regard to bodies politic, and the inference was that the United States, as a corporation, was excluded from receiving this man's property by devise.

Judge PIERREPONT—Could an English subject give real estate to Parliament or to the Government of Great Britain?

Mr. HAND replied that he could not; he could only give it to the King, who was a natural person. It was clearly stated in the earlier acts of the State that "no devise to a corporation shall be valid unless it is expressly authorized by its charter or statute to take by devise," and what statute or charter, he asked, had the Government of the United States, to empower them to take land by devise, and what authority had any man to give to the Government his land without the consent of the Legislature of this State? Beyond exception if the Federal Government at Washington was able to take land in any State at the will of the private owner, there was no reason why any large real estate proprietor in this country might not bequeath his property to some foreign Power and place it in a position to affect our internal affairs. He argued then that the statute of wills preventing the taking of land by devise of any corporation, unless expressly authorized thereto in their charter was applicable in this case, but it prevented the United States taking land by devise in this State for the reason that the United States had not such a Constitution. He further maintained that the meaning of that statute, according to its construction as laid down under repeated authorities, was that a corporation, in order to obtain its possession, and be removed from the prohibition of the State, should be a corporation created by a charter emanating from the State of New-York. He stated, on the authority of Judge COMSTOCK, that the United States had not of itself the power to take, even if by the laws of the State of New-York, the testator had the power to give, by law, lands or money. He drew attention to the language in which the bequest was made, and said it was evident on the face of it, it was given in trust. It was a well-settled principle of the highest law, that where the devise was accompanied by a designation on the part of the testator of the purpose to which the property devised was to be devoted, without any reservation or discretion, a trust was created, binding on the conscience of devisee. He cited several legal authorities in support of his argument, and proceeded to object to the character of the United States as a trustee, on the ground that it was not a private individual, and was not amenable to the law. He quoted the case of Levi *vs.* Levi to explain that the trust was void as in conflict with our statute of Perpetuities. He concluded by adverting to the importance of the principles connected in the case, and repeating in brief the argument set forth in his address.

Mr. PIERREPONT, in replying on the part of the Government, remarked that the question of insanity which was sought to be proved in the evidence was not referred to in Mr. HAND'S argument, probably because they were aware it was untenable, and he would not then dwell upon it. He reminded the Court this was merely an application to probate a will, and unless it was shown it was invalid and not the will of the deceased, or that he was *non compos mentis*, that application should be acceded to. He further showed that even though some of its provisions were proved to be illegal, and others were valid according to the forms of law, it should be admitted to probate. In this case the will appointed executors to pay his honest debts; there could be dispute about that; the "factum" of the law was conceded, and it was for another tribunal to determine on its final issue. He proceeded to combat the arguments of Mr. HAND in reference to bequeathing personal property to the United States, and asked if he thought fit to present to the United States Government an amount of five-twenty bonds from patriotic motives, could his executors recover them from the Government? He asserted the Constitution made no mention of the rights of the Government to take personal property, for the reason that there was no power to define that right, but it was thoroughly settled by judicial decision many times repeated, that the United States in the right of its sovereignty, and with no statutory aid, cannot only take personal property, but it can bring a suit to recover it, and make contracts, and enforce them. This question received a great deal of attention at different times. The son of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, an English nobleman, in 1826, bequeathed to the Government of the United States a large amount of his property, for the purpose of building a Smithsonian Institute. The heirs undertook to set aside that will, and to resist the payment over to this Government of the money, but the English Bench sustained the will, though the feeling of the people was opposed to it. By the laws of this State, all citizens arrived at a certain age, except idiots and persons of unsound mind, may devise real estate, and the object is to find out what the man meant, and to execute it. He refuted the argument of Mr. HAND in reference to the money being given in trust, and said there was nothing in the will to indicate such was the intention of the deceased. If he had, it could have been very simply stated, but he makes no suggestion of the kind—on the contrary, expressly stipulates it was to be given for the purpose of the extinguishment of the debt incurred by the war.

Mr. HAND—Could the United States sell this land, and build a fort?

Mr. PIERREPONT said it could sell the land and put the money in the Treasury. The testator had no design to create a trust, and if the Court ascertained his intention was a legal one; his will, whatever it was, should be sustained. He ridiculed the notion that the giving the property to the United States was exactly the same as giving it to the Republic of France or any other foreign Power, for it was a principle of national policy which no sensible man could doubt, that no foreign potentate should obtain an interest in its affairs. He maintained that the United States was not such a corporation as the statute contemplated, when it said that the corporation would not be able to take real estate by devise, unless expressly. The United States never had a charter or a corporation; it was not a corporation under the purview of this statute, which spoke of a corporation created by a charter. He cited numerous authorities in support of his arguments, contending that the right of the United States to hold real estate did not come from any State, but from its own inherent power as a sovereign State. He also spoke of the great interests involved in the case, and asked the Surrogate to give it that attention which it deserved.

The further argument was adjourned until 12 o'clock today.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Various Improvements.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met on Tuesday afternoon, in stated session, at 2 o'clock P. M., with the President, Commissioner SWEENY, in the chair, Commissioners HILTON, DILLON and FIELDS present.

Communications were received and disposed of as follows:

From WM. A. HAMILTON, M. D., JAS. R. WOOD, M. D., and WM. D. BIBBINS, a Committee of a Medical Society of the County of New York, relative to the donation of and the site in Central Park for the erection of a bronze statue of HARVEY.

The application was granted, and the whole subject of the application, location, &c., was referred to a special committee of two with power. The President appointed as such committee Commissioners HILTON and DILLON.

From the property-owners in the vicinity of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-eighth streets, relative to locating and constructing a tunnel under the same. Referred to the Executive Committee with power.

From OLMSTED, VAUX & Co., relative to Zoölogical Garden buildings in Central Park. Laid over.

From ROBT. A. CHESEBROUGH, desiring to erect an elevated railway in Central Park. Whereupon, on motion of Commissioner DILLON, it was

Resolved, That the Central Park not having been established for such purpose, this Board deem it inexpedient to grant the permission asked for, and the request is denied.

Treasurer HILTON reported the condition of the finances, showing a balance in bank of $107,507 13, which was approved and ordered on file.

A certified copy of an ordinance of the Common Council, for the creation of a public fund or stock for erecting and equipping an Observatory, a Museum of Natural History and a Gallery of Art, was received and ordered printed.

On motion of the President a resolution was passed directing that all further proceedings be discontinued in the matter of acquiring title to the lands required for the public square or place laid out by the late Commissioners of the Central Park, known as Fort Washington Point Park.

Several reports were received from the Auditing Committee for payment of bills, which were approved, and a resolution was adopted, directing the payment of employes, and of such bills as have been, or may be, ordered paid.

Resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Controller of the City, for moneys for payment of work, services and materials furnished or to be furnished, for regulating, grading, paving, sewering and improving the several public Parks and places under the control of this Department, and for regulating, improving, &c., the Sixth-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth-street to the Harlem River.

A report from the Executive Committee of their acts and proceedings, also as to matters referred to them from time to time, was received and approved, as follows:

Resolutions were adopted, ordering that the side walks around Union-square be repaired; that the railings and lamps around the Fourth-avenue parks be put in order, and that the openings therein be coped and railed, the subject being referred to the Treasurer with power; that no park-keeper or gate-keeper shall absent himself from duty without leave, unless for sickness or other good cause, under penalty of dismissal; any park-keeper who shall be unable to perform duty by reason of sickness, shall forthwith report the fact to the Captain of Police, who shall communicate this order to all the park and gate-keepers in the employ of the Department.

Communications were received from MOSES LAZARUS relative to the impurity of the waters of the Central Park lakes; also from F. A. CONKLING relative to the system of planting the bridle-paths, &c., connected with the Central Park, and from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, relative to the Hospital building in the City Hall Park, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution was passed that a clock tower be erected at the end of the Mall and a suitable clock placed therein.

Commissioner HILTON called up the ordinances, rules and regulations, respecting the uses of the streets, avenues and public squares of places within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of Central Park, presented by him and laid over at the last meeting, which were considered and adopted, and ordered printed in document form.

The Board then adjourned.

Sudden Death at the Astor House—Was it Cholera?

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at the Astor House, over the remains of DANIEL W. CORNWELL, who is said to have been a commission merchant doing business at Washington Market, and residing in Union-square. No positive clue to the precise residence could be obtained, however, as the relatives were singularly deficient in memory on that part. The cause of death was at first supposed to have been Asiatic cholera, and Dr. SWAN, the house physician notified the Coroner. A jury was then empaneled consisting of one of the Coroners elect, two reporters, the messenger to the present Board of Coroners, the House Surgeon of the Park Hospital, and one other man who is at present unknown.

SARAH E. WHITING, a daughter of the deceased, whose residence was not taken for some unexplained reason, testified that the deceased suffered from rheumatism and neuralgia. On Sunday he was apparently well; witness heard of his illness on Monday, and remained with him until death occurred suddenly at 11 o'clock Tuesday night.

Dr. CHAS. Y. SWAN testified that he was called to see the deceased at two P. M. on Monday, and described the symptoms, which were very similar to the worst features of cholera; he ordered counter irritants, and administered alkaline mixture.

A post-mortem examination was then made by Dr. CUSHMAN, and Dr. MARSH, one of the jury, the remainder of the jury looking on at the operation. As the physicians declared the cause of death to be aneurism of the aorta, the jury so rendered a verdict.

The Chi Psi Reunion—Annual Dinner at Delmonico's.

The graduates of various Colleges living in New-York, members of the secret society known as Chi Psi, to the numer of nearly 100, held their annual dinner at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening. The first dinner of Alumni of this Society took place at the Astor House a year ago, and was largely attended. The dinner last evening was, however, if possible, more successful than the first reunion, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The regular toasts, on the occasion, were few in number, but many voluntary ones were offered, and appropriately responded to. A happy time generally was the result of the festivities, old college days being once more brought to mind, and it was a late hour before the "boys" dispersed.

Surrender of a Boy Assassin.

In July last a boyish quarrel occurred in front of the residence No. 208 West Twentieth-street, during which WM. CAVANAGH, aged twelve years, threw an open pen-knife at WM. KELLY, aged eleven years. The point of the knife penetrated the skull, causing a wound from which young KELLY died a few days afterward. CAVANAGH fled before the arrival of the Police at the scene of the *mêlée*, and being taken from the City by his friends, escaped arrest. Meantime an inquest was held, and the papers being sent to the Grand Jury, an indictment was had against CAVANAGH. The Police made search for him again but without success, and nothing was heard of him until early yesterday morning, when his father surrendered young CAVANAGH to Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fifth Precinct, at his Station-house. The prisoner was taken before the District-Attorney yesterday, and by him committed to the Tombs to await a trial.

The Evans Malpractice Case—The Accused Held for Trial.

Justice DOWLING continued his hearing, yesterday, in the case of Dr. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, accused of medical malpractice in the case of ANN O'NEAL. No additional evidence was taken. Counsel for Dr. EVANS, Messrs. STEWART and HOWE, made addresses to the Court in behalf of their client.

When the counsel had closed, Justice DOWLING decided to hold the accused. In doing so he said: The revelations in this case are quite disgusting, and shock even an old Police stager. They suggest to me a request to the Chief of Police to put under surveillance a large number of abortionist dens, commencing with one at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and descending to the common places into which village women and the humbler classes of our unfortunate City ones are ensnared. I think if a policeman in uniform warned every one at the door of such fashionable or common dens of what went on inside, and the risk they run, their secrecy would be ruined, and the shocking trade broken up.

The counsel asked the Magistrate to fix the amount of bail he would be willing to receive, when Justice DOWLING stated that he would require $50,000 in bonds for the prisoner's appearance before the Grand Jury. As the bail was not forthcoming, Dr. EVANS was remanded.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The Roll of Crime—Trial of the Alleged Murderer of Logan No. 2 Again Postponed.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge CARDOZO presiding, disposed of a full calendar of cases yesterday.

In the case of JOHN LEONARD, charged with perjury, Mr. SPENCER moved for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground of the insufficiency of the commitment. The commitment set forth that the prisoner was held for perjury, but did not state that the complaint was made on oath, or by whom it was made. This, counsel maintained to be fatal, and furthermore, that the custom of committing men to prison for thirteen days, as the prisoner had been, on such a document as that, would be more honored in the breach than the observance. District-Attorney GARVIN intimated, as his impression, that an indictment had been found against the prisoner, but he had not had time to inquire into the case. Judge CARDOZO suggested that the commitment might be amended, but in any event, he would direct the matter to stand over until this morning, to allow the District-Attorney an opportunity to meet the motion.

UNDER AGE TO EMBEZZLE.

Counsel for WILLIAM MISE, charged with petit larceny in stealing $5, moved for the prisoner's discharge on the ground that, being under eighteen years of age, and the facts showing a case of embezzlement, he could not be held. Judge CARDOZO reserved his decision.

THE MURDER OF LOGAN NO. 2.

In the case of JEREMIAH DUNN, charged with the murder of LOGAN No. 2, his counsel moved for further time to make the necessary preparations for the defense. Judge GARVIN opposed the motion, stating that he had given the defense notice three weeks ago that the trial would be pressed on. He had gone to unusual labor and expense on the part of the people to prepare for this trial, and while he wished to respect the rights of both the people and the prisoner, he felt it his duty to urge its trial. Judge CARDOZO said that in view of the gravity of the charge he would grant a postponement until Monday next, when the trial must proceed peremptorily. The prisoner was then remanded.

THE GRAND JURY.

At this stage of the proceedings the Grand Jury appeared in Court and handed in a number of indictments.

GRAND LARCENY.

GEORGE HUMPHREY, HENRY CARROLL and WM. BROWN were arraigned, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sent to State Prison for two years.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

ROBERT PATTEN pleaded guilty to highway robbery of $4. He was sent to State Prison for ten years, and smiled as he went.

FORGERY.

HERMAN VOSE was placed on trial for having forged an order for $25 on WILLIAM PYOTT, in the name of JACOB LINCKS. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner. It appeared by the testimony that the name of the man whose signature was intended to be forged was JACOB LINCKS, while the name signed to the order was James Link. This the prisoner's counsel claimed to be a fatal variance between the proof and the indictment. This was the only defense offered, and the Court submitted the facts, together with the question of variance, to the jury. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sent to State Prison for three years.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

THEODORE YOST was charged with assaulting LOUISA STALF with a knife. The testimony of the complainant was that she was a cook with Mr. HETZEL, at No. 306 Broadway; that when she came home in the evening on the 24th of November last, to her place in Leonard-street, the prisoner came up to her on the way, saying he wanted to tell her something, and then stabbed her four times with a knife. She did not know what was the prisoner's reason for stabbing her. They came from Germany together, and he promised to marry her, but would not, but wanted her to live with him, which she refused. Before the Magistrate the prisoner admitted his guilt, but said he didn't know what he was doing—that he was in despair. The prisoner, who had the appearance of an industrious man, made a statement to the Court, in which he said he had been in the country nineteen years in all; that he went to Germany and remained there two years; that all the time he was in Germany this girl was begging of him to take her to America, and threatened if he left her behind she would throw herself in the river; that he took her to America, and for two years they lived happily together, at different places in New-York; that during this time he was constantly at work, and took good care of her, but soon she began to go out nights and Sundays, and would not tell where she had been; she finally left him and took his furniture; for a long time he sought her and tried to induce her to come back, but she would not; on this night he was crazed with drink and disappointment; she, he concluded, with tears in his eyes, has brought me to where I am. The jury found him guilty of assault, with intent to do bodily harm, and he was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

CHARLES PHILLIPS was charged with the larceny of $29. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

JOHN PROHASKA was charged with the forgery of an order for some velveteens. The evidence was that the accused went to the store of EMMERSON & RHODES, on Broadway, and presented a forged order for one piece of the material from HILL, MOONEY & CO., in Grand-street. The property was valued at about $70. The prisoner claimed that he was ignorant of the forgery; that he had received the order from a man in Grand-street, to whom he delivered the goods, and received fifty cents for his trouble. The jury acquitted him.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE QUARREL.

MARY E. JONES, a poor but respectable-looking seamstress, was charged with assault and battery on HANNAH SMITH, by stabbing her with a pair of scissors in the face and arms. Before the Magistrate she said she stabbed the complainant for calling her foul names. On this trial she was examined in her own behalf, and stated that she had her scissors in her hand which she was using at work; that she met the complainant in the hall of the house, who assaulted her with a broom-stick, and that in warding off the blows the face and arms of the complainant were scratched. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

LUCIO ANDRECETTI was charged with an assault on Police Officer TIMOTHY HARRINGTON. On the 29th of November, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and First-avenue, he attempted to arrest the prisoner, when the latter, armed with a revolver in one hand and a pair of shears in the other, attempted to take his life. The testimony of the officer was that the wife of the prisoner complained to him on post that her husband was in the house armed with a pistol and a pair of scissors, and threatened to kill her; that two officers, under instructions from the Sergeant, went to his place to arrest him; that they found him standing at the door, between his cigar-store and the back room, and that he pointed the pistol twice at the officers; that they seized him and took his weapon away and arrested him. It was further proved that the revolver taken from the prisoner had four chambers loaded, one unloaded, and but three capped; that the nipple on which the hammer lay was uncapped. Mr. SPENCER, who had been assigned to defend the prisoner, contended that inasmuch as the chamber of the revolver was uncapped, the complainant was not in danger, and the facts could not constitute more than a simple assault; and, moreover, that no testimony had been produced to show that the charges in the revolver had been drawn so as to see if it contained a ball; and so far as the evidence went, it might have contained no ball whatever. The jury found a verdict against the prisoner for assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the Court sentenced him to confinement in prison at hard labor for the term of eighteen months.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

GEORGE BLOHN, a lad of eighteen years, pleaded guilty to burglary, and had sentence suspended at the request of the complainant and District-Attorney.

German Immigration—The German Society.

The Directors of the German Immigration Society met yesterday afternoon at their office, No. 13 Broadway. From the reports submitted it appeared that during the past month 5,780 German immigrants were landed at this port. During the corresponding period of last year, 8,026 Germans were landed at this port, 2,246 more than in November this year. Since the 1st of January, 68,684 Germans were landed at this port, while during the same period of last year the German immigrants numbered 97,371. Thus the German immigration during the past year has decreased 28,687. The Relief Committee expended, during the past month, $743 in aid of German immigrants, and a similar amount was appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month.

The receipts of the Society during the past month amounted to $2,588 67; the expenses were $1,069 37, and a balance of $8,387 04 was reported in the Treasury, including a balance of $1,867 74 from last month.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

The December Term of the United States District Court of Kings County, for jury trials, was commenced yesterday, Judge BENEDICT presiding. On opening, among other announcements, the Court stated that Judge Woodruff will be present on the 14th of the present month to hear appeals. On motion of Assistant District-Attorney Allan, Samuel G. Courtney was admitted to practice in this Court. The petit jury was then impaneled.

Alfred Foster was arraigned for an alleged violation of the Internal Revenue law, in improper use of tobacco stamps. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for Friday.

Gen. Catlin moved the trial of William Donohue for fraudulent voting in the Thirteenth Ward at the last election. Donohue had put in a plea of not guilty, but he withdrew that and pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred.

There being no other criminal cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned until noon today.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 8: Nos. 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar. Criminal causes only.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
656—Basset, Jr., vs. Lederer.	1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie	956—Hershfield vs. Levy.
1772—McCarty vs. Boston N. & N. Y. S. B. Co.	800—Day vs. Ruprecht.
6082—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale	1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
1748—Brown vs. Watts.	802—Gallup vs. Lederer.
2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson	1822—Jennings vs. Pierce.
3438—Munro, Adm'r, vs. Hedges.	1826—Meyer vs. Huncke.
	1828—Patterson vs. Lynde.
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.	1830—Cameron vs. Edey.
1710—Russel vs. Miner.	1834—Bigler vs. Edey.
	1836—Lyon vs. Edey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Ross, Jr., vs. Schulnoff	142—Austin vs. Aherne.
43—Godfrey vs. Machade.	145—Barber vs. Johnson.
56—Grey vs. Stimson.	146—Astor vs. Dorrity.
68—Dake vs. Johnson.	165—In re Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
76—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	169—Coe Brass Manuf. Co. vs. Wheeler.
78—Booth vs. Bronson.	174—Maas vs. Freund.
79—Same vs. Same.	179—Brandel vs. Levy.
81—— vs. ——	180—Bradley vs. Fowler.
94—— vs. ——	182—Manuf'ng and Merchants' Bank vs. Funga.
96—— vs. ——	
106—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Cox.	
137—Loftus vs. Hoeft.	

Call No. 194—Rosenberg vs. Weiss.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrer.

Nos.
12—Kughn vs. Alcott.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Knower vs. Caldwell.	61—Cox vs. Middl'y Oil Co.
50—Solomon vs. Jackson.	62—Reynolds vs. Townsend.
51—Ritter vs. Boody.	
52—State of Tennessee vs. Powell.	63—Ayres vs. Townsend.
53—Bruce vs. La Farge.	64—Maas vs. Meyers.
54—Duncan vs. Butterfield.	66—Union Petroleum Co. vs. Blevin Oil Co.
55—Coggill vs. McAloney.	
56—Howell vs. Townsend.	67—Roberts vs. Rhinelander.
57—Drake vs. Heron.	
58—Crawford vs. Townsend.	68—Levinger vs. Levinger.
59—Merritt vs. Valentine.	69—Flander vs. The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Learning, &c.
60—Pendergast vs. Barst.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1035—— vs. ——	13—Thorn vs. Lynch.
447—Tiedermann vs. O'Brien.	21—Upton vs. Lynch.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpool.	33—Sturges vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.
451—Alexander vs. Heynenga.	101—French vs. Kelly.
	163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
435—Walsh vs. Thurston.	157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
265—Gescheidt vs. Gescheidt.	177—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
97—Costello vs. Casey.	185—Secor vs. Holdane.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
526—Collins vs. Judson.	206—Hamilton vs. Ansburry.
496—Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Guyon.	602—Jackson vs. Temple.
	603—Mather vs. Temple.
272—Oldorfs vs. Benner.	604—Faitoute vs. Temple.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett.	262—Burnett vs. O'Brien.
508—McDougall vs. Powell.	458—Tochman vs. Brown.
226—Stewart vs. Field.	558—Tinkham vs. Thomas.
228—Miller vs. Combination Brick Press Co.	544—Duzer vs. D'Aubigre.
	550—Same vs. Same.
	826—Justice vs. Lang.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfell.	245—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.	
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.	87—Schluter vs. Ploff.
135—Scullen vs. Dolan.	130—Knoth vs. Royal.
452—Joseph vs. Home Insurance Company.	459—Goldsmith vs. Lowenstein.
91—Blum vs. Hildreth.	460—Howard vs. Merritt.
274—Lefferts vs. Melville.	461—Wood vs. Merritt.
169—Green vs. Harris.	462—Barsdorf vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
232—Roberts vs. Matthews.	280—Simpson vs. Dey.
251—Huerstal vs. Crabb.	255—Simons vs. Lyon.
430—Swan vs. Peake.	182—Pastpuchen vs. Lyding.
372—Melitier vs. Mees.	
156—Moncrief vs. Diem.	344—Klohr vs. O'Brien.
273—Redlech vs. Lippman.	370—Haywood vs. Stein.
218—White vs. Frink.	

New Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
463—Rogers vs. Graham.	465—Friedman vs. Hirsch.
464—Levy vs. Lesser.	

Part III.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

44—Holyoke vs. Browne.	47—Bathgate vs. Haskins.
11 Develin vs. King et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3070—Hertz vs. Doll.	4488—Varlet vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
4294—Alling vs. Harrison.	
4330—Britton vs. Du Bois.	
4463—Maeder vs. The Manhattan Gas Co.	4489—Cuff vs. Whitney.
	4492—Ballenberg vs. Jones.
	4497—Burkhardt vs. Ricatean.
4194—Sprigel vs. Leonard.	
4215—Berg vs. Kolb.	
5045—Clark vs. Freese.	4498—Miller vs. Schrymser.
4473—Beadleston vs. Boyd.	4379—Schnitz vs. Hartman.
4481—Simon vs. Wolf.	
4484—Burgtoof vs. Hinrichs.	

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 1 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4191—Lobdell vs. Robinson.	4478—Mendelsohn vs. Michels.
4362—Marshall vs. Brockway.	4480—Reid vs. Kearney.
	4485—Brodie vs. Baker.
4384—Bach vs. Senk.	4486—Wardell vs. Carnama.
——Rauh vs. Cohen.	4437—White vs. East Tenn. Zinc Co.
4403—Hoffman vs. N. Y. Iron Car Co.	4490—Shaw vs. Brett.
4451—Bramhill vs. Middleton.	4491—Cassidy vs. Hayman.
	4493—Beiser vs. Seaman.
4474—Simms vs. Ferdon.	4494—Werder vs. Muhlberger.
4477—Mittnacht vs. Bargin.	
4479—McIntyre vs. Randolph.	4495—Joyce vs. Nelson.
	4481—Mull vs. Leland.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
66—Christy vs. McCarty.	140—Gilooly vs. Lynch.
68—Worn vs. Horn.	175—Polhemus vs. Cartwright.
74—Witty vs. Bishoprick.	
18—Queen vs. Power.	195—Marks vs. Steitz.
102—Lann vs. Walter.	71—Solan vs. McConville.
107—Jarvis vs. Knowles.	209—Andrews vs. Lane.
117—Connor vs. Kearney.	213—Spence vs. Swezey.
125—Alexander vs. Horn.	221—Sturges vs. Mullard.
135—Metzger vs. Hoelder.	229—Nevy vs. McLain.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 7.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Ross, Jr., *vs.* Colm; motion denied.

Barnard *vs.* Cushing; Cambreling *vs.* Kerr; Wollach *vs.* Levy; motions granted.

Cohn *vs.* Brown; motion denied.

Knapp *vs.* Blodgett; motion granted.

Cecalni *vs.* Fitzhugh, Jr.; allowance of $100.

Paddock *vs.* Pinckney; Metz *vs.* Maas; Boyd *vs.* Brown; motions granted.

In the matter of Wm. H. McCormack, to vacate assessment, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Lippman *vs.* Hart; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Joseph *vs.* Home Insurance Company; motion denied; $7 costs to abide the event.

Fuller *vs.* The Port Royal Railroad Company; motion denied.

Tenor *vs.* Healey; motion granted.

Nichols *vs.* Bleis; motion granted upon payment of costs of inquest and $10 costs of motion; judgment and levy to stand as security, and defendant to stipulate to refer if plaintiff so elect, and proceed on two days' notice.

Romar *vs.* Woods; fees taxed, &c.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the petition of Margaret J. Keefe, Bernstein Demmbe; orders granted.

Geffenning *vs.* Geffenning; order settled.

Hutchings *vs.* Nason; findings settled.

Merchant *vs.* Watson; see opinion.

Paige *vs.* Frost; granted by default.

Rome *vs.* Frank; order settled.

Cram *vs.* Webb; allowances granted.

Barry *vs.* Fisher; motion denied.

By Judge Barnard.

Crocker *vs.* Crocker; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 6.

By Judge Spencer.

Stidman *vs.* Sanford; motion denied.

Dacorsi *vs.* Cafferatta; case as settled.

By Judge Monell.

Nichles *vs.* Sargent; order granted.

In the matter of the application for the appointment of guardian for Dennis Gillespie; order granted.

The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* James Soulter; DeCosta *vs.* Hynard; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 7.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

THE CROSBY-STREET MAN-TRAP—$2,500 FOR A BROKEN ANKLE.

James Strang vs. The Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company.—In this action, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury have returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,500. C. N. Black for plaintiff; Larned & Warren for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 7.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR VIOLATION OF CONTRACT TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Herman Unger vs. Isadore H. Lichtenstein.—This was an action to recover damages for the non-performance of a contract to convey real estate. On the 15th of January, 1869, defendant made an agreement with plaintiff to sell him eight lots in the Twelfth Ward at the sum of $22,000. The contract was to have been consummated on the 3d of March, 1869, but defendant failed to conform to his agreement, alleging that his wife would not sign off at the price agreed upon. Plaintiff resold the property covered by the contract at a profit of $3,600, which he now seeks to recover, together with $200 paid on account, and other expenses. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $6,187.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; John Anthon and J. E. Gosling for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 7.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

THE PERILS OF ATTENDING RACES—ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR BEING RUN INTO.

Philip Stiner vs. F. L. Barreda.—In this case the plaintiff brought a suit against the defendant, laying his damages at $1,000, which he claimed that he had sustained by reason of the unlawful acts of Mr. Barreda under the following circumstances: At the Jerome Park races in June last, the plaintiff alleged that while driving an expensive turn-out, he was backed into by defendant's carriage, on the circle in front of the Club-house, thereby upsetting his carriage and injuring it to the extent of $400. His horses were thus caused to run away, and were much injured, and a gold-plated harness, valued at $500, was nearly destroyed. The remnants of this harness were displayed in Court. The plaintiff and his groom detailed at length the circumstances attending the accident. The Superintendent of Messrs. Wood Bros. & Co.'s carriage manufactory testified as to the value of the vehicle, the harness, and the cost of repair. The only testimony as to the injury to the horses was that of a veterinary surgeon whose bill was $60.

At the close of the plaintiff's evidence, a motion was made by defendant's counsel for a dismissal of the complaint, which motion the Court denied.

The defendant's theory of the accident was then put forth, which was to the effect that the plaintiff was driving his carriage round from the Club-house at a pretty sharp trot, and although he had plenty of room he struck with his right hind wheel, the defendant's right hind wheel, on the tire, and then glancing off it struck defendant's left wheel in the spokes, causing serious damage—for which a counter claim was set up. The counter claim was afterward withdrawn, however, owing to the absence of witnesses to prove the injury. It was also shown by the defendant that there was no backing whatever on his part; that the only movement of his carriage was caused by the plaintiff's vehicle running into it. In support of this Mr. Manton Marble, of the New-York *World*, was called to the stand. He testified that about the time of the collision he was crossing the road in search of his own carriage, and that the plaintiff's vehicle ran into defendant's carriage. There were at the time a large number of carriages waiting in line. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, M. D. McAdam; for the defendant, Mr. D. D. Lord.

THE VALUE OF A BANK DOOR.

William A. Wells et al. vs. The Dry Dock Savings Bank.—The plaintiffs in this action, who are really the Eckford Iron-works, sought to recover $926 for making and putting up a double-paneled, double-folding wrought-iron door for the defendants. There was no dispute as to the fact that the door was constructed and put up in a first-class manner. The only question was as to the value. Previous to putting in an answer, the defendants offered to allow the plaintiffs to take judgment for $400 and costs up to that time. This offer was not accepted, and the case went to trial. The witnesses for the plaintiffs fixed the value at $400, $650 and $926. On the defendants' side the witnesses testified that the value was from $200 to $240. A judgment for the plaintiffs was rendered for $350.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Frederick Smythe; for the defendants, Mr. A. C. Anderson.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.106⅞	100 Harlem R..........131⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.106⅞	100 Reading R..........102⅛
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,n.109⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. R....c. 92⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛	100 do..........b3 92⅝
25,000 U.S.5-20 C., '68.b3.109⅛	100 do..........s10 92⅛
25,000 do..........b.110	1000 do..........b. c. 92⅛
38,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.. 106⅞	100 do..........b15 92½
12,500 Va. St. 6s, old.. 66⅞	500 do.............. 92⅝
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 68⅞	10 Panama R.......... 76¼
	45 do..........b. c. 76⅝
8,000 do.............. 68⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 89⅞
5,000 do.............. 68¾	10 do.............. 89½
33,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 92¼	100 do..........b30 89⅜
5,000 Jersey C. W. L.. 93⅞	200 do..........b. c. 89⅝
6,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st 88¼	400 Union Pac. R...... 17⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds 91⅜	100 do..........s10 17⅛
500 Alt. & T. H. Inc 72	100 do.............. 17¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. 98	25 N. J. Cen. R....... 108⅛
5,000 Gt. West. 2d... 81	100 do.............. 108⅛
7,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.100½	200 Chi. & R. I. R.... 109⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 103	100 do..........s3.109⅛
1,000 O. & M. C. bds.. 89	100 do..........s60.109⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st 105½	100 do.............. 109⅛
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94⅛	88 do..........b. c.109
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 83	100 do.............. 110
2,000 do.............. 82⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. R..... 59⅛
1,000 Jefferson R. 1st. 90⅛	600 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅛
50 Bk. of Commerce, 126	400 Tel., W. & W....... 51⅛
20 do.............. 126	100 do..........b30 51⅛
10 Metropolitan Bk.. 136	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94⅛
8 Shoe & Leath. Bk.160	58 do.............. 94⅛
200 West U. Tel. b.c.. 44⅜	100 do..........s15 94⅛
2000 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 42⅜	100 Bost., H. & E. R... 2⅛
100 do..........b. c. c. 42⅜	100 do.............. 2⅛
150 Adams Express.... 65⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. R..... 31
1800 N.Y.C. & H. R.R. 90⅛	100 do.............. 30
3000 do..........s3 90⅛	30 Chi. & Alt. R....... 115⅜
15 do..........b. c. 91	20 do.............. 115⅜
500 do..........s3 90⅛	100 do.............. 115⅜
100 do.............. 90⅛	400 Ohio & Miss. R..... 31
100,000 N.Y.C. & H. C. 84⅞	300 do..........s60 31
20,000 do.............. 84⅝	800 do..........b30 31⅛
80,000 do..........b. c. 84⅝	32 Morris & Essex R. 91⅝
400 Erie Railway......... 24⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. R..... 18⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 113⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cts. bet. c.............. 84⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.107⅛	10000 do..........s10. 84⅛
30,000 U.S. 5-20 reg. '64.107	100 Erie Railway...... 24⅛
15,500 U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.109⅛	150 L. S. & M. S., b. c. 92⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛	1000 do.............. 92⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅛	500 do..........s60. 92⅛
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 106⅞	20 Mich. Cent........ 121
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 60⅛	7 Panama R.......... 76⅛
6,000 Va. St. 6s, n..... 65	10 do.............. 77
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 46⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts., b. c.105
1,000 do.............. 46⅛	100 Chi. & N. W..... 80⅛
15,000 do.............. 46	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3. 89⅛
9,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.100⅛	400 Chi. & R. I.......... 109⅛
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 42⅜	800 do.............. 109⅛
100 do..........s30. 42⅛	20 Del., Lack. & W... 109⅛
800 W. Un. Tel., b. c... 44⅛	100 do.............. 109⅛
500 do.............. 44⅛	100 do.............. 109⅛
5 Del. & Hud. C. C.. 120⅛	200 Chi. & Alt., b3.... 116
36 Wells-Fargo Ex... 31⅛	100 Ohio & Miss........ 31⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H., b.c. 90⅛	100 do.............. 31
200 do..........b3. 90⅛	100 H. & St. Jo......... 104
500 do.............. 90⅛	200 Un. Pac..........b. c. 17⅛
700 do.............. 90⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The sales of Gold today varied but slightly from the closing quotation, 110⅝ ₱ cent., on Tuesday night. There was only a moderate business in the Gold Room. The Cash Gold is not over-abundant, and the impression that the market is over-sold encourages the *Bull* interest to increase their operations, without much reference to the foreign advices, which, today, look like the early capitulation of Paris, and the end of the War. Most of the Gold sales in the Room were at 110⅝ ₱ cent., with exceptions at 110⅜ and 110⅞ ₱ cent. The bids for the Treasury Gold today amounted to $5,250,000, all very close upon the market, and the million sold was awarded as follows:

E. L. Lee.	$100,000	110.60
P. Handy.	15,000	110.60
Cushman & Hurlburt.	150,000	110.60½
Ed. Sweet & Co.	20,000	110.65
Martin & Runyon.	50,000	110.60
W. T. Hatch & Son.	30,000	110.62½
M. A. Platte.	50,000	110.62½
G. C. Magoun.	50,000	110.61
H. F. Verbuven & Co.	27,000	110.63
Marx & Co.	100,000	110.62½
Trevor & Colgate.	$50,000	110.61
Bates & Brown.	25,000	110.63
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	14,000	110.59
Duff & Tienken.	17,000	110.59
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	110.61
	7,000	110.59
J. Molter.	35,000	110.59
	50,000	110.60
	50,000	110.61
	50,000	110.62
	50,000	110.63
	50,000	110.64
Total	$1,000,000	

Exchange on London was easier with the leading drawers than their asking rates yesterday morning, and business was done as low as 108⅜ ₱ cent. less a sixteenth brokerage. Bills are coming forward with much freedom from New-Orleans and other Cotton markets, and although these are controlled by comparatively few Banking Houses here, they are all, at present, free sellers, and in competition, they have a pretty considerable sum of New-York Bills drawn against Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions and Munitions of War, cleared to the value of over seven million of dollars in the last week. The sales on London closed 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent. 60 days, and 109⅛@109⅜ short sight.

Money is in fair supply to the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 7@9 ₱ cent. on Merchant paper. The market is very quiet, the demand from the regular Stock Exchange borrowers being comparatively light, while loans on outside Stock collateral are made at irregular rates, in some cases dear to the borrower, where the security is not actively dealt in at the Exchange.

The Public Funds were steady on the U. S. 5-20s, and a fraction easier on the 10-40s; sales of the latter at 106⅞ ₱ cent. There was a moderate business done in the 5-20s of 1867, at 109⅛ ₱ cent., and more offered at the price, at the close of the day. The Southern State Bonds continued fair on Virginias and Missouris, and steady on Tennessees, South Carolinas and North Carolinas. The Central Pacific Mortgage Bonds advanced this afternoon to 91⅜@91½ ₱ cent. The Western Railway Mortgages were again in good request, and prices well supported on the few parcels offered at the Exchange Board.

In the Railway Share market at the Stock Exchange there was a lively time in selling down the New-York Central and Western Stocks, and we had a more pronounced bearish market than for some days past, although the feeling at the Board and in the Long Room was tending toward this result. The drive at the Vanderbilt Stocks is especially conspicuous, and late in the day Lake Shore, the North Wests and Rock Island were made to sympathize in the downward movement. The consequence was an active business at both sessions of the Exchange Board and in the Long Room, free from panic feeling among the holders of Stocks, but with strong marks of confidence on the part of *short* sellers in the downward turn in prices which they have given to the market. The business of the Roads, or their Dividends or the condition of the Money market are not much thought of while the *Bears* thus assert their advantage over the *Bulls* by free sales, and until they tire of selling, and undertake to cover the heavy *short* interest which they are making, it would be useless to discuss the probable course of speculation for some days to come.

We understand that the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph today concluded that it is inexpedient at this time to declare a Dividend. The stock was not affected by the announcement, and the new party in the Direction, as well as the old, are evidently content with the present conclusion in regard to the dividend and also with the condition and prospects of the business of the Company.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold market was weaker, and the Cash Gold more abundant. The Railway market bearish:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	110⅝	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	58⅛	58⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅛	90⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	84⅛	84
Reading Railroad	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	108⅞
North-west Common	80⅛	79⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅞	89⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	80⅞
St. Paul Common	60	59⅞
Lake Shore	93	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	50⅞
Western Telegraph	44⅛	44⅛
Erie	24⅛	24

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 7. }

Gold receipts	$458,732 50
Gold payments	515,213 36
Gold balance	88,382,535 17
Currency receipts	133,506 65
Currency payments	243,395 41
Currency balance	6,660,593 71
Customs	350,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....109⅛	5-20 coup., '67....109⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....113⅜	5-20 coup., '68....109⅛
5-20 coup., '62....107⅛	10-40 registered....106⅛
5-20 coup., '64....106⅛	10-40 coupon....106⅛
5-20 coup., '65....106⅛	6s currency....110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....109⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....60	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Iss 65
Tenn. 6s, new bds....58⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81....103
Va. 6s, old....60	Ill. Canal bonds, '70....100
Va. 6s, new bds....64⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100
Va. 6s, reg., old....51⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100
Ga. 7s, new bds....91⅛	Ill. War Loan....100
N. C. 6s, old....46	Ind. 6 ₱ c. War Loan.100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66. 25⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73....100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68. 24⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78....100
N. C. 6s, new bds....23⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83....100
N. C. 6s, Special Tax. 18	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78....100
S. C. new bonds....68⅛	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.107
Missouri 6s....92⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan.107
California 7s....112	N. Y. 6s, Ca'l L'n, '72.101
Connecticut 6s....102	N. Y. 5s, Ca'l L'n, '74.100
Rhode Island 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Ca'l L'n, '75.100
Ark. 6s, Funded....64⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....90	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90....81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....89	Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st....75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....89	Gal. & Chi. ex....100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101	Gal. & Chi. 2d....95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76.100⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac....100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65-76....100⅛	Mor. & Essex 1st....100
Erie 7s, 2d, Ind., '79....99	Mor. & Essex 2d....97
Erie 7s, 3d, Ind., '83....95	Clev. & Tol. S. F....100
Erie 7s, 4th, Ind., '80....81⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d....100
Erie 7s, 5th, Ind., '88....78	N. J. Cen. new bds....103
B., N. Y. & E., 1st, '77. 88⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st....102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.105	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d....96⅛
Harlem 1st....100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d....92
Harlem C. M. & S. F....99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F. 90
C., B. & Q., 8 ₱ ct. 1st.111⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....98
Mich So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d....99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....96
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 97⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....79
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Chi. & Alt. 1st....102⅛
Cen. Pac. bds....91⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc....92
Union Pac. 1st....80⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....99⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s....80	Ohio & Miss. Cons....89⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s....61	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st....95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....105	St. L. & I. M. 1st....90
Alt. & T. H. 1st....98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....105
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref....80⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc....70	Mil. & St. P. 1st....94
Chi. & N. W. S. F....98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 88⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st....98	Mil. & St. P. 2d....83
Cons. 7 ₱ ct. conv....88	Chi. & Mil. 1st....90
Lack. & West. bds....101	Joliet & Chi. 1st....106
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex....94	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st....82⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d....84	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 82⅛
Tol. & Wab., E. bds....73	Tol., P. & War., W. D. 81⅛
Tol. & Wab. cons. conv 78	Tol., P. & War. 2d....67
Gt. West. 1st, '88....100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....97
Gt. West. 2d, '88....89	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 83⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93....80⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....135	Corn Exchange....130
Manhattan....148	Continental....96
Merchants'....116⅛	St. Nicholas....111⅛
Mechanics'....137	Importers' & Traders'.159
Union....137	Park....160
America....145	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
City....213	N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bk..100
Phenix....105	Central National....105⅛
Tradesmen's....153	Fourth National....108
Mechanics' & Traders'135	Ninth National....109⅛
National....116	Tenth National....125
Merchants' Exch'ge.112	Oriental....160
Leather Manufactr's.190	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
State of New-York....107	Del. & Hud. Canal....120
Commerce....125	Pennsylvania Coal....220
Broadway....300	Maryland Coal Co....20
Ocean....70	Canton Co., Balt....67⅛
Mercantile....124	Western Union Tel....44⅛
American Exchange.111⅛	Quicksilver Mining....4
Bank of the Republic.115	Mariposa Mining....5
B'k of North America.105	Mariposa Pref....10⅛
Hanover....100	Mariposa Trust Cfts....30
Irving....118	Boston Water Power....20⅛
Metropolitan....136	Adams Express....65⅛
Citizens'....140	Wells-Fargo Express....31
People's....140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip. 2⅛
Grocers'....118	American Express....46⅛
Market....127	United States Ex....34⅛
Nassau....108	Pacific Mail....42⅛
Shoe & Leather....163	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96¼	96½
City 6s, New	99⅞	100
Camden and Amboy	117½	117⅞
Pennsylvania Central	61½	61⅝
Reading	102½	102⅝
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	26¾
Northern Central	40	40¼
Lehigh Navigation	34	34⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90½	90⅝

The Harlem Railway Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31. The transfers close Dec. 19 at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Road will pay *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, Half-Yearly Dividend, on the Capital Stock, Dec. 28. Transfers close Dec. 12.

Earnings Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for November:

1869	$801,195
1870	791,014
Decrease	$10,181

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of November, 1870, were as follows:

From passengers	$32,430
From freight	84,911
From miscellaneous	4,453
Total	$121,795
November, 1869	80,938
Increase	$40,856

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been up to the unusually liberal currency value of $7,077,229.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Nov. 21, says:

"The past week exceeded the previous one in its Wintry character, the frost having been more severe and permanent. Indeed, all vegetation has been completely stopped, and the timely pitting of roots is very plainly suggested. The strong young Wheat, in a remarkably clean bed, has nothing to endanger its holding on, the subsoil yet being dry; but the late sown has greater risks to run. Whether these early appearances are indicative of increasing severity we leave to the weather-wise, but we do not see reason to entertain the idea. The planets, we are told, determine these matters; but somehow or other we have never yet seen a mortal capable of holding the reins of these bodies in the long distance of space. In another direction it seems that we are nearer to the realization of our opinion than anticipated. As if the waste in France were not enough, Russia, one of our chief dependencies for cereals, has threatened by her politics to cut us short; and the British Minister, not awed by the threat, has protested. Neither the threat nor the protest may lead to war, but they both carry a rumor through the air very much like it—so like, indeed, that first the country, and subsequently London, have determined to tie up samples unless there be an advance of 2s. on previous rates. This has been freely paid, and Friday evinced much excitement in Mark-lane, though many still believe in peace. English vessels and English gold can circulate round the globe for supplies should the Black Sea and the Baltic be hermetically sealed; but the greater the distance the greater the freight, and also the cost price, though it is just possible our vast commercial navy may have quite enough to do for France and ourselves. But Austria, it seems, refuses to be ignored, and Italy may resume the task she undertook with a smaller name; and the Northern Power, wanting cash for her cargoes, may yet find it politic to moderate its tone. Even in such a case, however, we believe prices are not to be kept down to present rates; while we are sure New-York will be awake to her chance, as shown by the last telegrams. The arrivals off the coast since 11th November were 34 cargoes, of which 15 cargoes were Wheat, 12 Maize, 1 Barley, 5 Rye. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 37 cargoes in all, viz., Marianopoli at 47s. 6d., Ghirka at 44s. 6d.@50s. 6d., hard at 41s., Nicopol at 47s. 9d., Spring at 45s.@47s. 3d.; Rye, 24 cargoes, at 33s. 4d.@35s.; Maize, 15 cargoes, at 30s. 6d.@32s.; Barley, 20 cargoes, at 25s. 10½d.@28s.; Beans, 2 cargoes, 36s. 6d.@38s. 9d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 71,049 quarters at 50s. 5d., against 57,089 quarters at 46s. 11d. in 1869. The London averages were 52s. 7d. on 3,211 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 12 were 574,996 cwts. Wheat, and 51,885 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONed against having transactions with any persons issuing circulars or undertaking to transact business under the name of our firm who are not connected with us. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

☞VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:
NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 1885, 1889.
NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
STATE OF GEORGIA, }
ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Spirits Turp., bbls.	143
Bees-wax, pkgs.	8	Resin, bbls.	442
Broom-corn, bales	56	Pork, bbls.	309
Cotton, bales	10,178	Beef, pkgs.	886
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	338	Cut-meats, pkgs.	436
Eggs, bbls.	621	Lard, pkgs.	599
Flour, bbls.	35,755	Lard, kegs.	100
Wheat, bushels	69,632	Stearine, pkgs.	17
Corn, bushels	88,055	Butter, pkgs.	4,187
Oats, bushels	56,034	Cheese, pkgs.	9,825
Rye, bushels	950	Tallow, pkgs.	340
Malt, bushels	300	Rice, pkgs.	201
Barley, bushels	37,043	Starch, pkgs.	1,147
Grass-seed, bushels	2,724	Tobacco, hhds.	146
Beans, bushels	1,962	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	2,330
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Whisky, bbls.	270
Corn-meal, bags	740	Wool, bales	280
Hops, bales	836	Ginseng, pkgs.	3
Hides, No.	653	Pea-nuts, bushels	3,480
Hides, bdls.	838	Rice-flour, bags	71
Leather, sides	7,527	Sumac, bags	200
Crude Turp., bbls.	109	Tea, pkgs. (by rail)	10,554

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—1,033 bbls. Apples, 490 bbls. Pork, 816 bales Cotton, 2,051 boxes Cheese, 58 tcs. Lard, 341 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Beef, 150 bbls. do., 794 pkgs. Tobacco, 19 boxes Hams, 1 keg Whisky.

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—194 bbls. Apples, 50 boxes Bacon, 22,463 bushels Wheat, 4,435 bales Cotton, 11 boxes Clocks, 450 tcs. Beef, 2 cases can Fruits.

By the brig *Ann*, for Gibraltar—4,130 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue salable and steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls have been very quiet at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 352 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately inquired for at steady prices; sales have been reported, since our last, here, of 2,541 bags by steamer *Agamemnon*, and 127 bags by the *North America*; and at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, 4,000 bags, by the British bark *Ben Nevis*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at unaltered figures. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13¼c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade higher, on a more active inquiry, for prompt and forward delivery, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,754 bales for early delivery, (of which 273 bales were to arrive,) including 4,719 bales to shippers, 840 bales to spinners, 70 bales to speculators and 125 bales in transit; also, 7,850 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, (exclusive of exchanges,) including, last evening, for December, 100 bales at 15c., 1,300 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 1-16c.; January, 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 200 bales at 15¼c.; March, 100 bales at 15¼c.; 200 bales at 15 7-16c. And today, Exchange—December, 300 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 15c.; 600 bales at 15c., 400 bales at 15c.; April, 300 bales at 15¼c.; February, 200 bales at 15¼c.; 600 bales at 15¼c.; January, 200 bales at 15¼c.; February, 100 bales at 15¼c.; March, 100 bales at 15¼c.; December, 100 bales at 15c.; January, 100 bales at 15¼c.; February, 100 bales at 15¼c. together. December, 200 bales at 15c.; January, February and March, 200 bales each at 15¼c., together. December, January, February and March, 100 bales each on private terms. December, 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; 700 bales at 15⅛c.; 600 bales at 15¼c.; January, 1,000 bales at 15¼c.; 200 bales at 15¼c.; 200 bales at 15 5-16c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 15¼c.; January, 100 bales at 15¼c.; February, 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; March, 100 bales at 5 15-16c., together; 200 bales free on board at Mobile, on private terms, last evening; 200 bales free on board at Charleston, on private terms, last evening; 300 bales free on board at Mobile, December, on private terms; 250 bales free on board at Mobile, average Low Middling. New-York class, at 14¼c.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12¾	13⅛	13¼
Good Ordinary	14¾	15⅛	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15 3-16	15 7-16	15 11-16	15 15-16
Middling	15¾	15¾	16	16⅛
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	25,384
Receipts last week	38,320
Receipts the preceding week	29,031
Receipts since Sept. 1	352,902
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	882,100
Exports since our last	5,061
Exports since Sept. 1	176,751
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,397
Estimated stock here	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Lighter offerings of State and Western Flour have been available to buyers since our last, and prices have been quoted a shade firmer, but the demand has been on a very moderate scale. Shipping extras have been inquired for on the basis of $5 95@$6 10 for New State, from dock and delivered, with sales reported of 5,250 bbls. There has been a rather livelier call for good to very choice superfine at the improved figures, chiefly at $5 65@$5 80 ₱ bbl. Trade and Family brands have been without notable animation, but have been held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,800 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, $5 05@$5 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 10, mainly at $6 05; good to fancy, $6 10@$6 50; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 15. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$4 70
Sour Flour	4 50@5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 05@5 50
Extra State	5 90@6 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@6 00
Extra Genesee	6 60@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@9 25

Southern Flour has been in request at uniform rates. Sales reported since our last of 873 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary, $6 15@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $3 90@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 30@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western, $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 365 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet and heavy, ranging from $2 85@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 05@$6 15
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 15@9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 90@5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 30@4 50
Corn-meal, puncheons	21 00@21 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market shows a further slight improvement as to values on very moderate offering of prime stock, but the demand has been comparatively spiritless, as buyers have been unwilling to operate with freedom, particularly for exports, on the basis of the advanced prices claimed, pending the receipt of later advices from Europe. There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted for new crop No. 2 Spring, in which the bulk of the day's business has been transacted, on the basis of $1 38@$1 40, chiefly at $1 39, afloat, and $1 37@$1 38, in store, closing firmly with $1 39 bid and $1 40 asked for prime samples afloat. New crop No. 1 Spring has been in light stock and wanted at $1 40, but has been generally held at $1 42@$1 43 for straight samples. Mixed Spring has been in some request at steadier figures. There has been a light trade reported in old crop Spring at from $1 12 for very poor to $1 25 for very good, $1 20@$1 28 said to have been bid for prime samples of Milwaukee, which were held at $1 27@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western Winter Wheat has been quite moderately dealt in within a range of from $1 38@$1 46½, mainly at from $1 42@$1 46 for Amber. Some speculative bidding was noted for the better grades of Amber on the basis of $1 42@$1 45 in store and afloat. White Wheat has been slow of sale within the range of quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 37@$1 46½; No. 1 Spring, nominally, at $1 40@$1 42; No. 2 do. at $1 37@$1 41, chiefly at $1 39 for straight loads afloat, and $1 37@$1 38 for do. in store; Mixed Spring at $1 30@$1 33; Old Spring at $1 12@$1 25; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 40@$1 47, chiefly at $1 44@$1 46½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 47½; White Southern, nominally, at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at a further advance in prices. The demand has been mainly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account, and to a limited extent for export. The business has been chiefly in new Mixed Western at 76c.@80c., and in fair to strictly prime old do. at 81c.@84c. ₱ bushel. There has been some export call for new Mixed Western at from 78c.@79c. for good to strictly prime parcels, but these figures were much below the views of sellers. A load of prime White Southern was purchased for the English market at 84c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,500 bushels, at 81c.@84c. for old Mixed Western afloat; 84c.@86c. for small lots of do.; 75c.@80c. for new Mixed Western; 81c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 78c.@85c. for White do. ₱ bushel. Rye has been quite dull, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and from $1 18@$1 22 for car lots of State, ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Barley continues in slack request at drooping rates, with sales reported of 21,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 12, Canada East, 95c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@$1; and State at 80c.@95c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been partially neglected and quoted quite heavy, including Canada at $1@$1 20, for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been offered less freely, and have been in quite active demand, mainly for trade purposes, but partly on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. The business has been mainly in new crop Mixed Western at 60c.@62c.; State at 61c.@62c., and White Western at 61½c.@62½c., afloat, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at 57c.@63c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c.@61c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 61c.@62c. for State, and 60c.@62½c., from track and afloat, for new White do. ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 22,463 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., Dec. 6, 1870:

Peas—Minnesota, Syracuse.
Wheat—Lewis Seelay, Buffalo.
Barley—Vicksburg, Oswego."

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 05 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Prime stock meets with a prompt market at firm prices. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 26c.@26½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 23@27 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 23c.@24c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@21c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 21c.@22½c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 26@29 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@32 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 23@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Chili, 23@30 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 38c.@40c. currency selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9¾@12¼ lbs., 16c.@17c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14¼c.@15c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c. currency.

HOPS—Have been in slack request at previous quotations. We quote the range from 8c.@18c. for New Crop, 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 836 bales; exports, —bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, but few buyers have been in the district since last report, and those engaged in piecing up lots. Prices are steady and firm. The shipments have continued free, and the stock wintered over will be much less than that of 1869. The receipts of Lumber at Oswego to Dec. 1, for three seasons, are thus stated: 1870, 287,968,700 feet; 1869, 283,982,800 feet; 1868, 248,249,200 feet. The receipts at Saganau River from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1 are reported: 1870, 487,489,000 feet; 1869, 474,900,000 feet; 1868, 425,100,000 feet. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 26 were 18,000,000 feet, against 12,700,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 12,500,000 feet, against 11,300,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 969,331,000 feet, against 978,706,000 feet in 1869. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of November were:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Staves, pounds.
1870	8,654,700	855	70,030
1869	21,037,700	819	933,700

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 3,259,500 feet were by the Erie and 5,395,000 feet by the Champlain Canals. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, were:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic feet.	Staves, pounds.
1870	423,907,560	20,890	1,250	17,022,900
1869	441,613,100	37,898	10,600	9,354,400

Freights are very firm. We quote:

To New-York ₱ M.	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	2 50
To Boston, soft wood	5 00
To Boston, hard wood	6 00
Staves ₱ ton to Boston	2 75

MOLASSES—There has been a freer call noted for New-Orleans at steadier prices, with sales 1,100 bbls., part at auction and to arrive, at 62c.@71½c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet and irregular. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 33c.@60c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@23c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	33c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	20c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@72½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but held firmly on the basis of $2 05 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs. Receipts, 442 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand on the basis of 47c. for merchantable; sales, 325 bbls., part to arrive; receipts, 143 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 05@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been very dull, since our last. Holders have been more accommodating in their views as to values, and have been offering supplies with rather more freedom, but have not been disposed to make the concessions claimed by purchasers. The actual dealings have been consequently light. The export movement was checked by the absence of the usual cable advices. Crude has been quite dull on the nominal basis of 12c. in bulk and 15¾c.@16c. in shipping order, here, and 15¼c., in shipping order at Philadelphia. The Creek reports were of little interest, pending the final settlements of the speculative contracts on which calls were so freely made some days since. Quotations are altogether arbitrary for both Upper and Lower Road deliveries. There were 1,280 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia today. Refined Oil has been in light demand here on the basis of 23c.@23½c. for Standard White, early deliveries, with sales reported since our last of 3,200 bbls. At Philadelphia, Standard White has been in some request for early December delivery on the basis of 22¼c.@22½c.; but has been generally held at 23¼c., ₱ gallon. Some 2,500 bbls. have been placed at 23¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 2,760 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,130 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia, 181,815 gallons for London; 209,268¼ gallons for Antwerp; 398,882 gallons for Bremen; 126,008 gallons for Gibraltar and orders; and 3,100 gallons for Barbados. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate request within a range of 27¼c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand and firm at 9c., in shipping order; 14c.@14½c., in cases, and 4c.@4½c., in bulk, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in shipping order, for early delivery, at the quoted rate. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts, Crude, per river & R. R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 28	3,565	5,474	
Tuesday, Nov. 29	2,810	3,298	
Wednesday, Nov. 30	4,328	1,224	4,758
Thursday, Dec. 1	2,267	2,278	2,535
Friday, Dec. 2	4,859	914	1,328
Saturday, Dec. 3	1,937	2,518	3,566
Total for week	20,116	15,734	12,187
Since Jan. 1	967,756	157,993	554,475
To Dec. 3, 1870	987,872	173,727	566,662
Same time 1869	845,045	138,811	425,271
Same time 1868	1,038,713	174,635	498,930

The following are the Crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	12,844	20,116

The Crude receipts from all points for the past six years, by river and rail, were as follows:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, 1870	987,872
From same time 1869	845,045
From same time 1868	1,038,713
From same time 1867	690,315
From same time 1866	1,174,290
From same time 1865	549,204

The following are the exports of Refined Oil for the past two weeks. The Alleghany Valley Road is again in working order. See receipts:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	21,051	15,734
Alleghany Valley Railroad		12,187
Total	21,051	27,921

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past two years, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 26, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	138,811	173,727
Per Alleghany Valley Railroad	425,271	566,662
Total	564,082	740,389

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls.	32,000	45,000
Refined, bbls.	3,000	6,000
Total	35,000	51,000

PROVISIONS—There has been a very slow movement in Pork, which has been quoted heavy, and in the instance of Mess, decidedly cheaper, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 420 bbls., at $22 25@$22 50 for old Western Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21 50@$22 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery no business has been reported, and prices have been quoted lower and irregular, with offerings of new Western Mess noted for January and February, sellers' options, at $19 50@$19 62½ ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. We now quote the range at from 8¼c.@9¾c. as the extremes. Cut-meats have been in request and unsettled; sales equal to 155 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Western Pickled Hams; 14c. for City do., and 8c.@8½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand, on the basis of 11c.@11½c. for Short and Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 385 boxes, prompt and December delivery. Lard has been dealt in rather more freely at steady rates for prime stock, which has been scarce, but at easier and drooping prices for the poorer grades, which constitute the bulk of the current offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@13⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13c. for prime new Western Steam; 12¾c.@12⅞c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, seller February at 12⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in fair demand, mainly for export, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 550 tcs. Beef Hams have been salable and firm at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Butter continues inactive within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@24c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 4,187 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at former figures. We quote at from 5c.@16¼c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 9,825 boxes.

A New-York merchant who has recently returned from a journey through the hog slaughtering sections of the West, has given the result of his observations, in a letter to a Milwaukee house, under date of Nov. 29, concluding thus:

"All through the country it was thought difficult to get at the situation, in point of numbers, with any degree of certainty, as this season the hogs are said to be in small lots, scattered all through the country, in the hands of the farmers themselves, feeding and gaining much faster than they otherwise would if kept in large droves, and held by speculators and drovers, as was the case last year, and consequently cannot be estimated as easily this season as they were last as to number. As for feed none dispute that there is an abundance in about every locality, as the corn crop is admitted universal all through the country, with scarce an exception, and with the ruling low prices, it is generally admitted, the Hogs have therefore had all they wanted, establishing the fact that no one need have any reason for being deceived on this point. Commencing to feed early on the old Corn, with the new in abundance, and by reason of the mild and open Fall weather, which has extended all through the Western country, therefore, has been unprecedented, not only for gathering and maturing of the Corn, but very favorable for feeding as well, the Hogs feeding and thriving much better and faster during such weather, when they can feed about without being cold and wanting to huddle together to keep warm, and otherwise worrying, so as to make them lose in flesh nearly as fast as made to gain it by feeding. Another very important fact is, the corn, by reason of being so well matured, is solid, and therefore weighs more pounds ₱ bushel, containing more oil, which fact is having a telling effect also on the Hogs, by making them fatter and more solid, weighing like lead, deceiving even the farmers themselves in this respect, which fact they admit willingly. Must this not tell on the article of lard? It would seem no fault of the Hogs if we do not get all that is wanted at low prices. In some localities the farmers admitted that their Hogs were so fat that it was only a waste of corn to continue feeding them, and were getting a little demoralized to know what was their best course, some having refused large prices for their Hogs early in the season. Men are now willing to admit their mistake, and feel disposed to acknowledge the source, with the view that as Grain and many other commodities have fallen with gold, and likely to rule much lower, that therefore they must make up their minds and feel satisfied to accept lower prices for their Hogs, the situation being very different this year compared with last. Last season if a farmer had a hundred Hogs feeding, twenty men a week were coming along bidding up the price, and so many speculators and middle men between the farmer and the packer bidding up the price the result was unavoidable. This year quite the reverse is the case; the farmer has to come to the packer to find a market for his Hogs, the latter is satisfied, and feeling well pleased to let the thing take a more natural course—the Hogs under the circumstances being packed without running all the risk."

The Louisville *Commercial* of Dec. 5 says of hog-slaughtering at that point, "The supply of Hogs at this point has been fully equal to the requirements of the trade. Since Wednesday the weather has become warmer, and the indications now are that it will continue so for several days. This, of itself, however, is not sufficient to arrest the operations of packers to any great extent, but in addition thereto the receipts of Hogs appear to be in excess of the demand at the rates now current, and as a consequence, the market is not characterized by any noticeable animation. There is still the same general disposition among Western packers only to pack Hogs for stock when prices shall have gone low enough to enable them to do so with less risk than would be incurred even at the present comparatively low rates of the market. Feeders are now holding back their Hogs, and this will increase the rush we must look for in a few weeks, or as soon as cold weather really sets in. There are many Hogs being packed on commission, some of the countrymen preferring to take the risks of the market to accepting the prices current for Hogs, and many of our packers are not loth to employ their capital in that way, which, if it does not give them an opportunity to make possible profits, is secured against loss. The total number of Hogs killed at this point up to this (Saturday) evening, amounts to over 110,000 head, against 112,000 head at a corresponding date in 1869. Prime to extra grades were held with more firmness on Saturday, values showing a slight advance, and packers were taking hold with more eagerness. We can safely state that the slaughter here will reach 300,000 head before the close of the season."

RICE—Has been quoted rather steadier, on a less free offering, and moderate call for the better grades; 110 tierces Carolina have been sold at $6 75@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been in request within a range of from 10¾c.@11¼c. for fair to very choice, ₱ lb. Timothy has been quiet at from $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been inactive at $2 05@$2 07½, gold, ₱ bushel of 52 lbs. The Linseed Association, at the annual meeting today, resolved to make the bushel 56 lbs., instead of 52 lbs., on and after January 1, 1871, in order to conform to the new Custom-house regulation.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been limited, and holders have been quite confident in their views as to price, but the demand has been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Martinique, within a range of from 9¾c.@10¼c.; 361 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@—c., and 10,000 bags Manila on private terms. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¾c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in active demand, ranging from 11¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 60,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9¼c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, 68,000 lbs. of Stearine at 10c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.; and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at rather steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 400 bbls., in lots, at 90c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, 270 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less generally active since our last. The available supply of room has been materially reduced, and firmer rates have been claimed by sail and steam. The demand for room has been quite brisk for Cotton, and fair for other leading articles. For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been 6,250 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, closing with ⅜d. bid and 7-16d. asked, and 9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 5,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 43,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, chiefly at 8¼d. ₱ bushel. For London, 1,850 bbls. Flour, by sail, part at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 100 hhds. Lamp-black, 1,450 tons Oil-cake, in bags; 2,000 bags Clover-seed, and 50 boxes Bacon, on private terms. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms. For Antwerp, a ship with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; and a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d., ₱ bbl. For Antwerp or Hamburg, a British bark, with 3,300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. or 6s. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, a North German vessel, 5,500 bbls. capacity, and for Bilboa, a Spanish brig, 2,000 bbls. capacity, both reported on owners' account.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Trade in horned Cattle was not quoted on this forenoon; the sales were insignificant. Sheep and Lambs have come to hand in less numbers, and of better quality; the sales therein effected were small, but at fair rates; prices ranged from 4c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Stock on hand mixed—being from Canada, Michigan and Western New-York. Veals are slow from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Hogs, just now, hold firm, at fair rates, selling, according to weight, from 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 81 Sheep, weight 6,700 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,350 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 6 Lambs, weight 420 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 9 Lambs, weight 725 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 95 Sheep, weight 7,950 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; three foregoing lots Michigan stock; 126 Sheep and Lambs, mixed lot Canadas, weight 13,895 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 38 Sheep and Lambs, culls, mixed lot, weight 2,060 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 3 Canada Sheep, weight 400 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,200 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 6,170 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street yards on this forenoon, 1,293 Sheep and Lambs, chiefly Western stock; 4 car-loads of above numbers consigned to J. KIRBY, all State stock.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

LERCH & BARNES sold 223 Ohio Sheep, average weight ₱ head 74 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb. Trade slow but firm. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 5, 1870: 2,716 head of horned Cattle, 12,615 Sheep and Lambs, 81 Calves, 10,129 Hogs, 47 Horses, arrived in 307 cars.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

LERCH & BARNES sold 220 Hogs, average weight 250 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 115 Hogs, average weight 200 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Yards for the week ending Dec. 7, 1870, 7,508 Hogs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE COQUETTE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Messrs. Walter Montgomery, Mark Smith and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE HUNCHBACK. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Polk, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARTHA, (German opera).

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENS ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

According to official reports telegraphed from Tours on the 6th of the operations near Orleans, the Prussians attacked the French *corps d'armée* in detail and in larger force, turning the left of the position and making the evacuation of Orleans a necessity. M. GAMBETTA, in a circular to the Prefects, says the situation of the army is good; that heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and that the forward movement will soon be resumed. On the 5th, according to Tours dispatches, the right wing of the Army of the Loire successfully engaged the Prussians at Montargis, which is north of the Loire, and north-east of Orleans. The telegrams of the 5th, received yesterday, say there is dissatisfaction with Gen. DE PALLADINES for evacuating Orleans, and a Commission of three has been charged with an inquiry into the matter, in order to give the General an opportunity for defense. Citizens and journalists are leaving Tours in apprehension of a Prussian attack. Other Tours dispatches say D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES evacuated Orleans with 200,000 men and 500 cannon. The Government wished him to receive the Prussian attack in the town, but they yielded to his claim that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost without effecting anything.

Paris advices to the 4th, received at Tours, give details of the operations about the capital, but little that has not already been published here. On the night of the 3d Gen. DUCROT bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken 400 prisoners. German advices by way of Dresden represent the French as having retired behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on their part were impossible. The total loss of the Saxons is given at seventy-six officers and 2,100 men.

The introduction of the Prussian loan in London has been deferred. The Berlin bankers have paid in 34,000,000 of the new loan, and are ready to take 17,000,000 more....Prussian Prefects in invaded departments, it is said, have decreed that all men between eighteen and forty years shall be considered prisoners of war, and be shot if they attempt to escape. In defiance of this, however, many escape and enlist in the French ranks.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Telegrams from London, dated the 6th inst., says the feelings of insecurity in the relations with Russia had almost entirely disappeared. The Khédive, it is said, will soon be ready to arm 100,000 troops with breech-loaders. The Sultan has announced his readiness to accept a conference to settle the Black Sea question, provided the discussion is limited to that subject. A St. Petersburg telegram says it is understood the subscription proposed for the building of a fleet for operations in the Black Sea, has been prohibited by the Russian Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King of Bavaria has addressed a note to the King of Prussia inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The other States are expected to assent....The Prussian Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th inst....The libel suit of EDMUNDS *vs.* GLADSTONE and others, in London, has been withdrawn. Mr. MOTLEY was expected to leave London for the Hague on the 6th inst. The London stock market was inactive on the 6th, awaiting French news and the effect of President GRANT'S Message, a long synopsis of which appeared in the papers, but without comment.

It is thought probable that the steamer *Union*, ashore on the coast of Scotland, will be saved.

CONGRESS.

The session of the Senate was quite short again yesterday. Two measures of importance were introduced. Mr. CONKLING submitted a bill giving to the American and East India Telegraph Company the sole right, for twenty-one years, to lay a telegraph from the Pacific coast to Asia, the work to be begun within one year and completed within three years, and the Navy Department to assist in making surveys and laying the cable. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the rating of American ships for foreign trade, and allowing a draw-back on the duties to the owners of the cargoes brought in such vessels. It also allows to ship-builders a draw-back equal to the amount of duties on material for machinery for perfecting and cheapening ship construction.

In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. LYNCH for the gradual resumption of specie payments. This provides for the destruction of the present notes as they are received at the Treasury, and the issue of new ones for disbursements, redeemable in specie after six months, national banks to redeem in the new notes, and duties to be paid in them as soon as redeemable in coin. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the seizure of the fishing schooner *Granada* by the Canadian authorities; and one was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs making inquiries regarding the intention of any European Power to establish a port at Samana. Any such intention was declared to be unfriendly to the United States, and in contravention of the Monroe policy. A resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, calling for a reduction of duties and the establishment of a tariff for revenue only, and not for protection. A bill was reported from the Post-office Committee for the revision of the Postal laws, intended as a substitute for all existing statutes on the subject. This was debated for a considerable portion of the day, discussion arising chiefly on the section declaring it unlawful to convey by mail or deposit in a Post-office the letters and circulars of lotteries, gift enterprises, &c. An amendment for the issue of one cent correspondence or postage cards was rejected. An amendment abolishing the franking privilege, providing for the sending of official documents by the heads of Departments, and the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and allowing each member $100 a session for postage on his correspondence, was ordered to be printed, in order that it might be acted upon today.

GENERAL.

The Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday, at Toronto, with the customary address from the Lieutenant-Governor. The prosperity of the Province is the main topic in the address, and this, according to the Lieutenant-Governor, is so great as to leave nothing to be envied in the condition of their neighbors.

The Canadian journals continue to comment on the President's Message. A dispatch from Ottawa, the capital, says the Dominion Government has no idea of abandoning its present policy, although thoroughly desirous of behaving in the most friendly manner to the United States. It feels that the people of Canada have indorsed and will sustain this policy, and that the Imperial authorities have approved of it.

The South Carolina Legislature yesterday re-elected Senator ROBERTSON to the United States Senate by a majority of nineteen over all the other candidates.

A freight train on the Grand Trunk Railway broke through the bridge at Brompton Falls, Canada, on Tuesday, and was precipitated into the river. The fireman and one other person were injured.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have fixed the time for closing the Erie Canal on the Middle and Eastern Divisions on the 10th inst., and the Champlain Canal on the 15th inst.

The Democrats of Augusta, Ga., yesterday elected the candidate for Mayor by 800 majority. Troops were sent from Atlanta and stationed near the polls.

The Navajoe Indians have begun a war upon the Apaches.

A Raleigh telegram brings a report that within two days the North Carolina House of Representatives will adopt a resolution to send a messenger to the bar of the Senate to demand the impeachment of Gov. HOLDEN.

In the joint Convention of the Alabama Legislature, yesterday, at Montgomery, Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, formerly Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State, a citizen of Montgomery for over forty years, and a Democrat, was elected United States Senator for the long term, beginning next March. Gov. W. H. SMITH, who still holds possession of the Executive Chamber, was summoned yesterday morning before the Circuit to show cause for withholding the books and State documents from Gov. LINDSAY, the contestant for the office, who has formally demanded them.

The Republican Convention, in Philadelphia, yesterday, nominated JOSEPH R. LYNDALL for State Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator WATT. The election takes place on the 20th.

Shall We Prepare for Resumption?

Is anything to be done this session to facilitate a return to specie payments? It is not a fit subject for quackery. There is no short and easy method of escaping from the quagmire of inconvertibility, and regaining the solid, hard-money ground. Mere legislation will not extricate us from the one or put us in possession of the other. We must reach the desired end gradually, if we would escape grave disaster,—and naturally, if we would have the end permanent when reached.

The marked decline in the gold premium during the last year is a tribute to the improving credit of the Government. It is a partial guarantee against the rude shock which many have anticipated as an inevitable attendant of resumption. But that is all. The appreciation in the value of greenbacks does not necessarily imply a near approach to resumption. The greenback might be at par with gold, and specie payment still an unrealized boon. Before that can be attained, the holder of paper must be able to exchange it for gold at pleasure; and before equal exchangeability can be established, the Government must be in a condition to meet all probable demands for gold. It might be possible for the Government to resume while the banks remain under the shelter of inconvertibility. But satisfactory resumption involves a readiness for specie payments on the part of the banks as well as of the Government. The Government is nearer a condition of fitness than the banks, but neither can be truly described as prepared, or preparing, for a change which all admit to be desirable.

The misfortune is that Congress has not only not done anything to promote resumption, but is continually doing something to postpone it. The Currency act of last session was a step in the wrong direction. The country is in no mood to endure contraction. Our business classes have difficulties enough to contend with, and the application of the contraction screw would render them intolerable. Rather let us wait until whatever excess of paper that is in circulation is absorbed legitimately. Time is essential to the operation of this process,—but a little delay is preferable to wide-spread ruin. On the other hand, contraction would not be a greater evil than expansion; and the latest enactment is, in effect, a measure of expansion. It adds something to the volume of currency, and so adds to the difficulties incident to resumption; while the gold-bank scheme, which Congress also sanctioned, will certainly not make these difficulties less.

If, then, Congress really desires now to contribute somewhat to resumption, it must begin by rejecting all measures tending in any manner to swell the amount of currency. We have no hope that this session will witness a limitation of the bank privileges conferred by the late act to the banks actually chartered under it. But the country is entitled to ask that no sectional clamor shall be permitted to force us further from specie payments. If the present distribution of currency is unsatisfactory, let it be amended, but let it be amended by rearranging the bank facilities already existing, not by authorizing an increase of inconvertible paper. This must be understood to be the settled policy of Congress, or all talk about specie payments will be vain.

In the next place, some means must be employed to enforce preparation for resumption on the part of the banks. The bill introduced by Mr SUMNER is in this respect sound. It makes imperative the accumulation of a specie reserve, and nothing else will be effective. Had the banks been required from the outset to set aside as a specie reserve a respectable proportion of the amount of coin they have received for interest upon bonds deposited with the Government, their preparation would by this time have been almost complete. But they have done literally nothing to qualify them for resumption. The gold they have received has been sold, and the premium has served to increase their dividends. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. The banks owe to the public the employment of such precautionary measures as are required to meet the emergency which must arise, sooner or later. And having evinced no disposition to act voluntarily they cannot reasonably complain if the coercive method provided by Mr. SUMNER, or something like it, be now sanctioned by Congress.

Night Refuges for Men and Women.

Our reporters presented the public, on Monday morning last, with an interesting account of various religious services in different quarters of the City; but among them all, we doubt if any are held of a more truly useful nature than those for the little homeless vagabonds of the City, both boys and girls, in the numerous "lodging-houses" under the charge of the Children's Aid Society. It is an interesting feature of these meetings that they are carried on, not by the clergy, but mainly by business gentlemen of much practical experience, who instruct their youthful charges on matters that pertain to every-day life. These lodging-houses or refuges for street-wandering children are not enough known by our well-to-do citizens. We presume there are thousands of our readers who have scarcely ever entered one. There are, however, no agencies of charity in this City that carry with them so much good, and do so little harm. They are schools of honesty, and nurseries of industry and good character. Thousands of *gamins*, but for them, would be preying on property as thieves and burglars, or making life insecure in our streets. But in acknowledging the great good that these benevolent agencies are doing throughout the City, we are reminded of another crying want which has never been properly satisfied in New-York.

At the beginning of every Winter a procession of needy and miserable men and women defile from our country districts through the various turnpikes toward this City, coming here to take what advantage they can get from the public charities of the town, and the private benevolence of the citizens. With the first cold, also, the crowd of "bummers" creep forth from their dens and holes—all that multitude who, in a large city, sleep in deserted cellars, in old barns, in hay-barges, in out-houses, and in the nameless places where they swarm like vermin. Besides this motley crowd are the truly unfortunate and industrious; the stranger suddenly arrived and not knowing where to go for refuge; the hardworking young man from the country who loses his place at the end of Autumn; the thousand drifting and poor people who are always coming to a large city to seek their fortune, and who gradually consume what little they had saved. All this multitude, of various habits and classes, find themselves in this City in the beginning of Winter, without home or friends or means of support. Their only refuge is the station-house. Here they sleep, and here the young and uncorrupted meet the ruffians and "revolvers" of the town, and soon become as their companions. The industrious become idle, and the honest thievish, and the self-respecting degraded in such company. The station-house is changed into a seminary of vice. Here thieves are educated, and burglars trained, and beggars graduated.

What is needed to meet these evils are places similar to those so common in London, "night refuges" for men and women. Certain benevolent people get together and hire a cheap, clean room, and a watchman. They put straw beds on the floor, or have the cheapest bedsteads and beds that can be found. A few pieces of bread are given for a meal, and strict order is preserved. The utmost plainness and economy are employed, so as not to make a resort which shall encourage vagrancy. The habitually drunken, and the regular "revolver" who lives in station-houses, is soon discovered, and turned over to the Police. The unfortunate are especially welcome. Strict discipline is enforced, and, wherever possible, employment is sought and provided for the most industrious of the lodgers. Regular religious and moral instruction is given to the wretched inmates of the Night Refuge. The result is that kindness and the influences of religion reach down to the most forgotten and neglected of all the classes in a great city. Even the vagrant, the vagabond, the houseless wanderer in a large town, is temporarily cared for, and put under better influences. He is less likely to become a thief or a burglar; he may be saved to society, and become an honest worker. At all events, a vast deal of human misery and contamination is prevented.

Two years ago our Commissioners of Charity, under the humane suggestion of Gen. BOWEN, opened some of these night refuges, though without the moral and educational features of the English places of shelter. They were peculiarly successful here, and saved much suffering and hardship. A remarkable feature of them was the number of the once-respectable poor who were thus temporarily sheltered. The professional "bummers" were soon discovered and turned away. Whether the present Commission, under the new *régime*, will care for such things remains to be seen. Better, however, than a public management of such agencies, would be the private initiation of them by associations and churches. What more humane thing—one more in harmony with the spirit of the Divine Founder—could there be than for such a church as Trinity, for instance, to employ some of its princely income in opening a Night Refuge in the First Ward, in its own parish? Many churches might have their "refuges," and thus be diminishing human misery, and at the same time instructing the houseless poor in their own doctrines. This is surely a better appropriation of ecclesiastical funds, than building marble chapels, or providing alone for the wealthy and the comfortable. The humanity and Christianity of New-York should attend to this want during the coming Winter.

The Custom-House and the Commerce of the Port.

The recent statement of Mr. F. W. J. HURST, addressed to the Department of Docks, embodied minute and conclusive evidence of the injury done to the commerce of the City by defective dock accommodation. Importers and steam-ship owners both suffer. Delays occur in the unleading of cargoes, and these again are frequently injured by the absence of the required room and protection. Heavy charges are incurred, which under other arrangements might be avoided. When a vessel comes in late, and has to be dispatched quickly, "the cargo is discharged under general order and special night permits." These facilities are indispensable if punctuality is to be observed in the days of sailing; and even with these, steam-ships are sometimes kept several days beyond their advertised time of departure. So frequent and vexatious are these hindrances, that the agents of the lines who still dock on this side of the river are seriously considering the propriety of transferring the business to the Jersey side. The effect of that proceeding will be to increase the inconveniences already endured by our importers, and to permanently divert very important commercial advantages.

Under these circumstances, it is satisfactory to learn that the regulations recently promulgated in regard to night permits are not to be enforced unqualifiedly, and that the system which has been found essential to a very important service is to be continued, with certain defined modifications. Mr. HURST's statement makes apparent the necessity of special night permits as a means of hastening the discharge of cargo, and they have hitherto been obtainable as a matter of course. The sudden announcement of their discontinuance, therefore, excited well-grounded alarm. The difficulties are formidable enough with all the assistance Customs officers are able to render; if aggravated by the suspension of facilities which alone have made possible the discharge of cargo within a comparatively moderate time, the effect would be most disastrous to all the steam-ship lines doing business at this port. The evils arising from inadequate dock accommodation, and the losses arising from injury to goods, would both have been aggravated immensely. At this season, especially, these permits are indispensable. Passages are prolonged, and the period between the arrival of a steam-ship and its departure, with mails and passengers, is ordinarily reduced to a very few days. The modification of the Collector's order evinces an appreciation of the hardships which its enforcement would have occasioned, and is a just concession to the demands of the steam-ship interest.

The expediency of continuing so much of the new regulations as forbids permits to take in cargo while the inward cargo is being discharged, deserves further consideration. It is not difficult to understand the opportunities for fraud which the conjoint operation of the two permits may afford; but surely these might be lessened by the exercise of a little more than average vigilance on the part of inspectors. They are expected to facilitate the operations of commerce, not to create difficulties in its path. If any privilege they are induced to afford is abused, the fact may be a reason for imposing some penalty upon the offending party. But it is not a reason for confounding the innocent with the guilty, or for limiting unnecessarily the facilities required if vast arteries of commerce are to be kept in a satisfactory condition. If New-Jersey is not to profit always at the expense of New-York, the Custom-house must, as far as possible, mitigate the inconveniences arising from the wretched condition of our docks and piers.

Real "Neutrality."

The proclamation issued, as our Japan correspondent informs us, by the Government of that country in relation to the Franco-Prussian war, is certainly entitled to take rank among the curiosities of diplomacy. Absolute neutrality is, we are informed, on the authority of European statesmen of high standing, something very like an "absolute impossibility." Overt acts may be wanting, but sympathy can seldom be withheld from one or other of the contending parties, and this, in itself, is at times moral support. Our friends in the "land of the rising sun" have, however, met even this difficulty in a manner which merits the attention of our much-vexed officials. True, it is only practicable in a country where men's heads sit so loosely on their owners' shoulders that the mere glance of a superior will insure the instant severance of connection between the two. But it contains a moral, notwithstanding, and one requiring no great penetration to detect.

The provisions of this curious document—curious not merely from the policy it announces, but as the first ever issued by an Asiatic Power respecting belligerent affairs in Europe—are drawn up in language which admits of no misunderstanding. In many respects it follows the usual course of similar productions in "civilized" States. No favor is to be shown to Frenchmen at the expense of Prussians, or *vice versa*, nor are Japanese permitted to embark merchandise on board any vessels belonging to either State if engaged, or likely to be engaged, in hostilities. The great feature, however, to which we have alluded as providing for the maintenance of "strict neutrality," is to be found in its opening clause. This provides for that desirable state of affairs in the following words: "All Japanese subjects, in consequence of the neutral aspect of Japan, are directed to abstain from discussing the question on which side the right or wrong lies, *not only in written documents but in conversation*." Japan is thus for all practical purposes (for, strange as it may seem, the edict will be unhesitatingly obeyed,) officially placed in the same position regarding the great war now raging in Europe as we in New-York enjoy, from choice, respecting, say, the feuds between rival tribes on the Indian frontier in Central Asia. If this is not maintaining "absolute neutrality," it is difficult to say what is. And the dictum above referred to will, in future, have to be modified by adding, "Japan or States with similarly constituted Governments excepted."

We have said that despite the utter impracticability of enforcing any such regulation in civilized countries, the action of the Japanese is not without its moral. There is an undoubted tendency on the part of the Press, not only in this country but in Europe, to become partisan in its records of facts—and neutrality is often morally violated in this direction. There is no need to particularize; but few journals published in either the Old or New World can claim that character for absolute impartiality which will henceforth be expressed by the term, "Japanese neutrality."

Christian Work and Local Misrule.

He who would judge of how a great city is governed must go down into its slums, and see how the masses of its poor are condemned to live. Mansions, "palatial" and otherwise, may combine to make its squares beautiful, and its avenues pleasing to behold; but if the wealth that has created these has its roots in a terrible substratum of filth and wretchedness and crime, admiration will be likely to be changed into disgust. We have shown, times innumerable, how the political corruption of this City finds its counterpart in social deterioration among the rich, and squalor and hardship among the poor. We have claimed to speak the verdict of all intelligent and impartial observers who had reflected upon the gross abuses perpetrated by an unscrupulous "Ring" of local politicians. We have had proofs in abundance that our condemnation was echoed by the respectable portion of this community. In the twenty-seventh annual report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, we find a fresh corroboration of our views, and a vigorous restatement of our severest censure.

For twenty-seven years the Association has labored for the relief of distress and the amelioration of the indigent classes of our population. While the Commissioners of Public Charities employ but fifteen visitors, the Society employs four hundred. Among their office bearers are some of the best men in this City. Their sphere of observation extends from the Battery to Kingsbridge, and the funds annually administered by them amount to about $55,000. The active members of a corporation so constituted, and with a sphere of observation so extensive, have unusual opportunities of studying the prevailing causes of poverty and crime. Opinions emanating from such a source may be justly expected to be well considered; and the motives which dictate their utterance can only be of the very highest character. Read in the light of such considerations, how significant are the following sentences:

> "It is, however, lamentably true, as these reports have frequently shown, that the poor industrial classes in this City are subjected to many preventable and removable evils, which tend not only to their discomfort, but to their social degradation, and often to the destruction of health and life. The marked improvements, for a season, in the material and moral condition of the City, proved the practicability of removing or greatly mitigating the evils in question, so as to brighten the hopes for the future; but, latterly, a sad retrocession in respect to them has been painfully manifest. Look at the streets, in certain quarters, reeking with putrid filth; the tenement-houses, the cellar population, and pestiferous courts and alleys, which contain half the population of the City, and give seventy-five per cent. of the mortality. Look at the gambling-hells, the swindling policy-dens, brothels and dram-shops, whence proceed most of the arsons, burglaries, murders and crimes of every degree, which render life and property less secure than in any pagan city in the world. It were a libel on Divine Providence to say that these terrible evils are inseparable from Christian civilization. Facts prove the contrary. They are not the work of God, but of the devil. The City Government, with a few honorable exceptions, is in the hands of shrewd, unprincipled demagogues, mainly intent on their own selfish greed, among whom those are ever most popular and successful who most adroitly pander to the foibles, vices and prejudices of the masses."

The report goes on to show that even the sources whence reform was beginning to come have been infected by the same prevailing taint of political corruption. The Health Board which was beginning to grapple successfully with many of the foulest physical nuisances of the City, "has been so manipulated to serve party ends, as to alarm the thoughtful, and impair public confidence." As the report before us agrees with us in pointing out the cause of the manifold evils that underlie our social fabric, it is equally at one with us in pointing out the remedy; for, as it shows, since such evils "exist only by the will of the people, it is evidently in the power of the people to remove the evils they now tolerate and have inflicted on themselves."

Literary Property.

A case just decided by the General Term of the Superior Court, in this City, fixes a principle of some importance to dramatic authors and theatrical managers. Some time since, Mr. HENRY D. PALMER applied for an injunction restraining Mr. ROBERT M. DE WITT from publishing ROBERTSON'S comedy, "Play," on the ground that the plaintiff had purchased from the author, soon after its first appearance in London, the sole right to produce that piece in this country. The play was sent here in manuscript and had never been printed; but the defendant, without the plaintiff's consent, had had a copy of the same printed, published and offered for sale. In defence it was alleged that the play had already been published in London by its public performance, and that the copy printed by the defendant had been taken down at the London representation by the defendant's agent. This device for eluding the playwright's vigilance and neutralizing his title, is not a new one. Mr. FLORENCE is credited with having in a similar manner, by a surprising effort of memory, carried away the entire plays of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "Caste," dialogue, stage business and all, from its first representation. And not long since an ingenious imitator of that feat who attempted the same trick in a Philadelphia theatre, by the bolder and easier method of note-book and pencil, was summarily and not too gently ejected without recourse to the slower remedies of the Courts.

The General Term decided, and we think justly, that the public representation of a play is not such a publication as to take away the author's common law right. The reading of a manuscript book, even before a large audience in a public place, would scarcely be held a publication in the legal sense, and there seems no good reason to distinguish this from the precisely similar case in which the dramatist's work is recited by others from his manuscript. This decision, therefore, indicates a very important step in the direction of justice to a class of workers who have hitherto received no adequate protection from the law, and whose property has been at the mercy of every pilferer. It is something to recognize and enforce the principle of common equity, that the author's property in his production subsists until his own free gift has shared it with the reading world. By-and-by we shall come to assert that broader principle of justice which obliterates boundary lines in the republic of letters, and protects the foreign author as conscientiously as the native.

MINOR TOPICS.

The reported opinion of Mr. WASHBURNE'S Secretary as to the early capitulation of Paris is, all things considered, very likely to be correct. The late sorties certainly demonstrated, what was before tolerably obvious, that by hurling a large mass of men against a given point in the lines of the besiegers, a temporary success might be gained. The inability to make any practical use of this success shows, however, that apart from co-operation with an army outside, the garrison of Paris is quite incapable of delaying the fate of the city. One wing of the army of the Loire barely holds its ground, while the other has been compelled to retire southward, so that help from that quarter becomes daily more improbable, and the reduction of Paris is merely a question of the duration of supplies. In a few weeks more privation will probably be the rule with the population of the capital, and the utter hopelessness of continued resistance will probably by that time have become so apparent as to render endurance very little of a virtue, and to create an irresistible public sentiment in favor of surrender.

Franking privilege or no franking privilege?—is an issue which should be met more squarely than it is by the amendment to the Postal laws, yesterday offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH. There may be some reason for exempting from postage the correspondence of Senators and Representatives while Congress is actually in session, but the privilege has been so flagrantly abused that no safe compromise seems possible. The pay allowed by Congress to its members is surely ample for all legitimate purposes, the payment of correspondence included. As for the proposition to allow officers of the Departments, or of either House, to send abroad speeches and documents without stint, it is simply ridiculous. What kind of reform is that which under other shapes perpetuates the very abuses to be remedied? What the country demands is the total abolition of a privilege which leads to endless frauds and evils, and which costs the tax-payers nearly three millions annually. If Congress really desires to save the people's money, let it begin by saving the enormous sum now squandered by its own members.

The Pennsylvania coal companies cannot wonder that the stoppage of work throughout an extensive district is regarded by the public with much suspicion. It looks like one of the stratagems which periodically occur, whereby the companies contrive to raise the market price of coal and to increase their profits accordingly. Sometimes a miners' strike is concocted for this purpose—the companies cheating their workmen as well as the consumers. At other times, propositions to reduce wages are made, with a full knowledge of the fact that the immediate result will be a suspension of production. The latter is the method resorted to in the present instance. The companies protest that there is no trick this time, and that they are driven to the step they have taken by the prices that prevail. We shall soon be in a better position to judge of the real merits of the contest. Meanwhile it is certain that the stocks of coal on hand at the mines are large, and that consumers may decline to be victimized by the dealers under a pretense of apprehended scarcity.

The proposed European Conference will be remarkable from the number of subjects to which reference will be forbidden. Prussia intimated at the first broaching of the scheme that she would admit of no discussion on her relations with France, and now Turkey gives her adhesion with the express proviso that the demands of Russia touching the Black Sea shall form the sole subject of deliberation. Nothing could show more effectually the latent explosiveness of European politics than these endless restrictions, and nothing could be of worse augury for the success of the Conference than the amount of mutual distrust which they presuppose.

It is satisfactory to find that "the outward and inward appearance of Washington Market" is in course of being improved. It is perhaps equally satisfactory both to the occupants and the public that the job is not a City one, but is being carried out by the dealers themselves. It is not a little difficult to imagine any reform of the concourse of shanties that form our chief retail market, which stops short of reforming them out of existence. In days like these, however, when comprehensive reforms have come to be synonymous with Corporation swindles, temporary improvement is perhaps more desirable than complete renovation.

The citizens of Brooklyn will shortly have very little cause for congratulation over their lot as compared with that of the over-burdened community of New-York. The Water Board—that fertile source of fat sinecures and rich pickings—has found, naturally enough, that its working expenses begin to exceed its income. President FOWLER is too good a Democratic politician to be unequal to the occasion. With a cheap sacrifice to public sentiment in the shape of a formal recommendation to economy, he comes forward with a more than formal proposal of a general advance of thirty per cent. on the rates for buildings, and twenty per cent. on those for vacant lots. Other items of water taxation receive a corresponding increase, while the fat sinecures, being vital principles of Democracy, remain untouched.

The report of the Director of the Mint contains sundry recommendations which deserve attention. One of the most desirable of these is that urging the adoption of a silver currency in lieu of the small note currency of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. Not the least of the uses to be attained by such a reform is that referred to in the report, which maintains, with great justice, that the crumpled paper notes "induce habits of prodigality and wastefulness." The depreciated value is, of course, to some extent, to be preserved, while the gradual approach to specie payments would be contributed to by such a scheme. The extensive counterfeiting of the small notes would also by this means be put an end to. The Director of the Mint evidently keeps steadily in view the great international necessity of unification of coinage, and his present report, like its predecessors, records any steps that have been made by other nations toward this desirable end.

Up-town robberies are becoming so frequent that an increase of the Police force in that section of the City has become an imperative necessity. Nothing is easier than for professional burglars to await the passing of the infrequent policeman and to effect the business in hand quietly and safely before there is the slightest risk of the guardian of the neighborhood having completed his alloted round of several squares. Tactics like these must be met not only by the appointment of a force adequate to the necessities of our up-town residents, but also by the occasional visits of officers in plain clothes, who, without being marked for observation, might keep a lookout on the gentry who are making such frequent raids upon the dwellings above Union-square.

VENEZUELA.

Quesada and Guzman Blanco Aid Each Other—Maracaibo to be Blockaded by Cuban Filibustering Steamers—Cuban Belligerency to be Acknowledged in Return—60,000 Men Killed in Ten Years of Civil War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARACAIBO, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The near approach of a large body of revolutionary forces has created a considerable stir at this port, and GUZMAN'S party are jubilant. It is thought that if they succeed in capturing Maracaibo, their final triumph is assured. In so far as GUZMAN is concerned, he is leaving no stone unturned to effect his object, and he is engaged in several intrigues to add strength to his means. He has been for some time secretly negotiating with the Cuban leader, QUESADA, with the view of gaining his co-operation in the blockade of Maracaibo, for which he offered a *quid pro quo* that was particularly tempting to QUESADA. It is now considered certain, though not yet publicly declared, that the negotiations have terminated favorably to both. GUZMAN is to obtain the aid he needs, and QUESADA and his party are to be acknowledged belligerents by the Venezuelan Republic when GUZMAN comes into power. The blockade of Maracaibo will shortly take place, the Cuban steamer *Virgin*, under the Venezulan flag, being one of the blockading squadron. QUESADA has also promised the aid of the other steamers shortly to arrive in these waters. In return, the Cubans are not only to be acknowledged belligerents, but are also to be allowed to obtain recruits and supplies from Venezuela. This alliance so strengthens the Guzman party that a speedy termination to the war may be expected in his favor. The *Virgin* was at Porto Cabello, painting and refitting.

EFFECT OF THE CIVIL WARS.

The fearful effects of the civil wars which have raged almost continuously, may be realized from the fact that, according to statistics for the last ten years, upward of 60,000 persons have been killed. A lamentable state of things to contemplate in this unhappy Republic.

SEVERE FLOODS.

In Cuente, on the borders of Venezuela, there have lately been very severe floods. The beautiful bridge which spanned the River Cucato has been carried away, and considerable damage otherwise has been done to the coffee fields and plantations in the neighborhood and along the river banks. The losses will be very heavy, but have not yet been ascertained.

Sentences at the Court of General Sessions—A Burglar and a Fictitious City Marshal Sent to State Prison.

The proceedings at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, included the trial of MICHAEL R. CONLON, alias William. H. Murphy, indicted on a charge of obtaining $10 from JAMES HAYES, a grocer, under pretense of being a City Marshal attached to the Mayor's office. The complainant testified that the accused called at his store at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, and made an inquiry as to whether he had a permit to keep barrels on the sidewalk. On being answered in the negative, he told the complainant that he was liable to a fine of $5 a day, and also informed him that he was a Marshal, and could obtain him a permit on payment of $10, at the same time displaying a badge. The money was given to him, after which he disappeared. PHILIP L. HOFFMAN testified that the accused held no connection with the Bureau of Permits. CONLON was sent to State Prison for three years.

JOHN OSTRANDER, a burglar, who broke into the house of HENRY WESTON, adjoining the Catharine-street Ferry, was sent to State Prison for five years.

CHARLES SPARKS was convicted of stealing a set of harness worth $50, from the firm of OWEN & DOCHERTY, and was recommended to mercy by the jury. The evidence showed that the accused was employed by the firm as a matter of charity and that he did not receive any pay for his service beyond being provided with food and a place to sleep. The harness was abstracted from a closet of which he had charge, but there was no positive testimony to show that he took it. After the verdict had been rendered, the Assistant District-Attorney said that the accused was a bad person, but failed to produce any evidence as to the fact. SPARKS strenuously asserted his innocence, but said he had no friends in this country. He was sent to State Prison for one year. Among the prisoners acquitted was BERNARD THORNTON, charged with attempting to steal a ship's hawser, together with WM. NUSHER, charged with assaulting PETER WILMARTH with a pistol, and MICHAEL LYONS, charged with grand larceny.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at which time a homicide case will probably be called on for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Important Appointments Soon to be Made—Bill for the Revision of the Postal Law—Programme of the Ways and Means—Admiral Porter and the President—New German Steam-Ship Line.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—No nominations have yet been sent to the Senate by the President. There are about 100 appointments, made during the recess, which, under the Tenure-of-Office act, must be sent in before the expiration of thirty days from the meeting of the Senate. There are four other nominations of importance which are yet undetermined, about which there is much anxiety. These are Minister to England, Chief-Justice Court of Claims, Commissioner of Patents, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Of these it can only be said that nothing seems to be known in regard to the English Mission except by the President and Secretary FISH; that there is a very general impression on the street that Senator DRAKE will go on to the Bench of the Court of Claims, though there is nothing official to confirm it, and some very well informed people say that in consequence of the state of affairs in Missouri it will not be done; for Commissioner of Patents there is a strong pressure in behalf of Gen. DUNCAN, present Acting Commissioner. As to Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DOUGLASS, present Acting Commissioner, will, without doubt receive the appointment. He has received such a flattering indorsement from so many members of the two Houses, including some who have themselves been named as candidates, that the President can scarcely fail to recognize the general sentiment, and there is no question but that the appointment would give very general satisfaction, not only to Congress, but in the revenue service generally, where Mr. DOUGLASS' qualifications are best known.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The House, today, spent the whole session on the very important bill from the Post-office Committee, revising and codifying, under the report of the Codifying Commissioners, all the Postal laws into one comprehensive enactment. The bill was considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule, and about half of its provisions passed, with various amendments, reported by Mr. FARNSWORTH from the Committee. Stringent provisions were adopted against the circulation of fraudulent circulars through the mail. Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, who is always on the alert for practical improvements in legislation as well as business, made an ineffectual effort to secure an amendment, adopting the Postmaster-General's recent recommendation for the use of correspondence cards, samples of which now in use in England he exhibited to numerous members for their examination, but the feeling of the House on this innovation was as yet so crude that the amendment was disagreed to. It will probably come up again. When the chapter remodeling the franking privilege was reached, Mr. FARNSWORTH proposed a substitute for its virtual abolition, while Mr. HILL wanted the section simply stricken out, because a bill for the abolition of the privilege had already passed the House. The bill was then postponed.

PROGRAMME OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The business programme of the Ways and Means Committee is not likely to develop any very prominent measures at the present session. The Tariff and Internal Revenue laws will not undergo any further revision, because there will not be time for that purpose. There are certain inconsistencies in the Internal Revenue law as passed at the last session, which will receive early attention, but the matter which will probably first engage the Committee is Mr. BOUTWELL'S proposition to issue $300,000,000 additional five per cent. bonds for funding purposes. The sentiment of the Committee seems favorable to such action, and so does the sentiment of the House, so far as it has found private expression. The fact that physical causes, in which this Government has no control, have rendered it impossible to borrow money abroad at less than five per cent., will unquestionably induce Congress to assent to a proposition which, while it does not achieve all that is desired, still achieves all that is possible.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S APPOINTMENT.

It is enough to dissipate the cloud of speculation which is being indulged in as to what the President will do with the nomination of Admiral PORTER, to say he will send it to the Senate for confirmation. The appointment was made on the ground of public services, not on personal preferences or friendship. What the Senate will do with the nomination is not so certain.

ABOLITION OF ADMIRALS AND VICE-ADMIRALS.

The bill to abolish the two grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral will very probably pass the House, but in the Senate there will be serious opposition to it. Should Congress see fit to abolish the grades, that is a matter the President will not be likely to interfere with. It may, at all events, leave it as the Army bill leaves the positions of General and Lieutenant-General, by providing that when they again become vacant they shall not be filled.

SENATORIAL ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

A dispatch received here today from Montgomery announces the result of the first ballot for United States Senator yesterday: For WARNER, Republican, 55; for MOREN, Democrat, 52. Eighteen Republicans voted scattering. Of these it was believed twelve would today vote for WARNER, which, with three absent, would elect him. Senator SPENCER, who has been charged with hostility to Senator WARNER'S election, sent a dispatch to Montgomery today, urging his friends that in case the contest assumed such a shape that it must result in the election of WARNER or a Democrat, to vote for WARNER by all means.

ANOTHER BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate was in session only a few minutes today, and adjourned for the same purpose as yesterday, to await the formation of the committees. The Committee chosen by the caucus to arrange the committees had not completed its work, but it is to have its report ready to submit to a caucus to-morrow morning. The changes made will be mainly at the request of individual Senators, or for the purpose of making places on committees for Senators who were admitted after the committees for last session were formed. An effort will be made to adjourn to-morrow, after a short session, till Monday, according to the custom of the first week.

A NEW GERMAN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

A new German steam-ship line has been organized, from New-York to Stettin, a port on the Oder River, south of the Baltic, and two and a half hours from Berlin by rail. The route will be around the north of Scotland, the vessels touching at Christiansand, in Norway, and passing through the Categat into the Baltic. Three hundred miles will be saved over the present route to all the Scandinavian countries, with the ports of which there will be numerous connections. Two new steamers of about 2,000 tons will be put on the 1st of April, and the number will be speedily increased if the venture proves successful. The round trip will occupy about seven weeks. The Director of the Company, Mr. C. H. S. SCHULTZ, Vice-Consul of the United States at Stettin, has applied to the Post-office Department for the carrying of a United States mail.

CHANCES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For the encouragement of those who contemplate applying for a position in the Interior Department, it may be stated that only about 500 duly indorsed applications have been filed since Mr. DELANO was appointed Secretary. Besides, there are all the applications filed under Ex-Secretary COX, and some thousands of verbal appeals and letters not indorsed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Secretary of State, in transmitting to Congress his report on the commercial relations of the United States and foreign countries, says the majority of the returns contain no information regarding the commerce between foreign nations, and very limited statements concerning that between the United States and other countries, since they are for the most part confined to cargoes of vessels carrying the national flag. Hence, scarcely any information relating to foreign commerce is furnished by which a comparison may be instituted, and no account is taken of the large part of American merchandise, which, in the present degeneracy of our mercantile navy, is carried in foreign vessels. For the purpose of correcting this deficiency, it is contemplated to issue additional instructions to Consular officers, requiring them to forward to the State Department statements of commerce, showing the description, amount and value of the imports and exports of each port, as well as the several countries whence the merchandise arrives or whither it is sent. The returns of navigation and commerce contain but limited information, being confined to merchandise carried in vessels properly belonging to the United States.

POSTAL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The Postmaster-General has sent a letter to the House of Representatives asking for an appropriation of $25,436,698 for the service ending June 30, 1872. The receipts from postage and the standing appropriations for the free mail service are estimated at $21,647,315, leaving to be appropriated out of the Treasury $3,969,383 to make the receipts equal to the estimated expenditures, and the further sum of $725,000 of special appropriations for steam-ship service.

INTERNAL REVENUE BONDS.

An important decision in respect of bonds given to the Government, under the Internal Revenue laws, was delivered in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of The United States vs. HUDSON. The suit was on a distiller's bond, which, instead of conforming to the form set out in the statute, provided generally that the obligor would conform to all present and future laws in respect of distilling, and which, it was contended, was void, as not complying with the statute. The Court, reversing the judgment of the Court below, hold that as the bond was voluntarily entered into by the defendants for a sufficient consideration, and contains nothing in itself illegal, it is valid and binding, although not in the form or condition that the statute prescribes.

This renders valid a number of similar bonds which have been in suit in different parts of the country, and which many Circuit Judges have declared to be void. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court.

THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee, at the last session, agreed to report the bill to repeal the act of Jan. 22, 1867, which provides that the Fortieth and each succeeding Congress should meet at noon on the 4th of March, immediately after the adjournment of the preceding Congress. This determination of the Committee will be reconsidered, very probably, and it may be agreed to let the act of January, 1867, stand, so that the next Congress will meet immediately at the close of the present one.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

TRANSPACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

A bill was introduced today by Mr. CONKLING, and temporarily laid on the table, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

It gives the American and East India Telegraph Company exclusive right for twenty-one years to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph cable on the Pacific coast of the United States to connect the American and Asiatic coasts; provided said Company shall begin to lay said cable within one year, and complete it within three years from the passage of this act; the Navy Department to assist in making surveys and laying the cable by detail of one or more steam vessels. The Government is to have priority in the use of the lines, and is to protect the same from injury.

Mr. CONKLING stated that he introduced the bill without in any sense committing himself to it.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to secure eligibility to American ships for foreign trade, and to encourage ship-building in the United States.

It provides for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a commission to establish a standard for rating ships, and allowing the managing owner of every American-built ship, desiring to employ his vessel in foreign trade, to have it rated. When such vessel shall have delivered her cargo of dutiable goods in any port of the United States, the owner of such goods is to be entitled to a drawback of — per cent, on the amount of duties. The bill also allows to owners of ship-yards a drawback equal to the amount of duties on materials used in the manufacture of machinery designed solely for perfecting and cheapening ship construction.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. SUMNER—To secure wages to seamen in case of wreck, entitling every seaman to his wages up to the period of the wreck, provided he has previously exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo and stores, the master of the vessel to be a competent witness on this question. All stipulations by which seamen shall consent to abandon their wages in case of the wreck of a vessel, or of the failure to earn freight, are made void.

By Mr. CARPENTER—To amend section 29 of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, by striking out from the fourth line the words "and within one year," so as to remove the limitation of time in which a bankrupt may apply for a discharge.

By Mr. COLE—To create the Southern Judicial District of California.

MEMORIALS.

Several memorials were presented asking for compensation for property taken by the Federal Government, in Kentucky and Tennessee, during the war.

DAILY ORDER OF BUSINESS.

It was agreed to make the calendar the daily order of business, on and after Monday next, until finished, all unobjected bills to be considered in their order, and each Senator to be allowed to speak once on each question, and for five minutes only.

The Senate, at 12½ o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

JOHN MANNING, member elect from the Fourth District of North Carolina, presented himself and took the oath of office.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payment.

This bill provides for the destruction of all United States notes as they are received in the regular course of business into the Treasury, and the issuing of a like amount, to be paid out as required for disbursements payable in specie after six months from date; national banks to redeem in the new United States notes; the new United States notes to be received for duties on imports after they have become redeemable in coin.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill granting pensions to the widows and minor children of Surgeons ADAMS and RUDENSTEIN, of the navy, which was passed.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—To amend the Currency act of July 12, 1870.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To establish a port of delivery at Eureka, Cal.; also, to restore to certain settlers in California rights taken from them under an act of Congress; also, to restore to certain parties their rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—For pay to restored naval officers.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To authorize the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company to build bridges over navigable rivers; that over the Ohio River to be not less than ninety feet above the low-water mark, and to be built upon plans to be approved by the Secretary of War.

By Mr. MCNEELY—To abolish the Freedman's Bureau.

THE SEIZURE OF A FISHING VESSEL BY CANADA.

A resolution was offered by Mr. BUFFINTON, calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the alleged seizure of the schooner *Granada*, of Provincetown, Mass., by a British cutter in the harbor of Port Hood, N. S., on the pretext that she had on board two much provisions for a two months' fishing voyage, which was adopted

LOOKING AFTER SAMANA.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution, reciting the paragraph in the President's Message relative to the European project to make the Bay of Samana a free port, and declaring that Congress should regard any such attempt as unfriendly to the United States, and in contravention of the Monroe policy, and requesting the President to transmit to Congress any correspondence in the possession of the Administration going to show the ground on which his belief is based. This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

A resolution was offered by Mr. CREBS reciting that the recent elections have developed the fact that a decrease in the tariff duties, especially on the necessaries of life, is demanded by the country, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report immediately a bill so amending the Tariff laws as to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and salt to fifteen per cent. ad valorem; on Bessemer steel to twenty per cent.; on pig-iron to $2 50 per ton, and such general reduction on all other articles as will in the main correspond with the duties imposed by the Tariff laws of 1846, framing the law for the purpose of revenue only, and not for protection. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department, and the House proceeded to consider it in the morning hour. The bill consists of thirty-two pages, and is intended as a substitute for all the existing laws on the subject.

The section in relation to the pay of letter-carriers, limiting it to $800 a year, gave rise to considerable discussion, Messrs. SARGENT and AXTELL contending that an exception should be made in the case of San Francisco, where labor is high, and Messrs. MYERS, O'NEILL, KELLEY and COX contending that the compensation of letter-carriers in Philadelphia and New-York should be at least $1,200 a year. The House rejected both propositions.

Considerable discussion also took place on the section which declares that it shall not be lawful to convey by mail or deposit in a Post-office, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift-concerts, or other similar enterprises, offering prizes or concerning schemes, devised and intended to deceive and defraud the people, for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, and that any such letters or circulars shall be detained by the Postmaster at the office of mailing or delivery, and disposed of under the instructions of the Postmaster-General. The section was amended, on motion of Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, by providing a penalty of not less than $100 or more than $500 fine for a violation of its provisions.

Mr. SARGENT moved further to amend it by striking out the words "so-called gift-concerts," remarking that many such enterprises were now in operation for charitable purposes, and particularly for the relief of wounded in the Franco-German war. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL moved to reduce letter postage to two cents. This also was rejected.

Mr. HILL then moved that the Postmaster-General be authorized to issue one-cent correspondence or postage cards, such as have recently been introduced in Germany and England, and were recommended in the late report of the Postmaster-General. Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the amendment, wishing the matter to be postponed for the present, until it could be considered and matured, and the proper guards provided for it. Mr. GARFIELD said he had some doubts about its propriety, as it had been found in Germany and England that the system could be used for publishing obscenity and slander. He wished the matter postponed for the present. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered an amendment abolishing the franking privilege from and after the 1st of July, 1871; newspapers, periodicals and magazines, reciprocally interchanged between publishers and weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county, to go free as heretofore; stamping machines to be provided for the President, each head of a department, and the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, with which to stamp their official correspondence, including speeches of Senators and members, and which when so stamped, are to be carried free through the mails, the postage thereon to be charged by the Post-office Department against the various Departments and Congress, and $100 to be allowed to each member and Senator to pay postage on their correspondence for each session. The amendment was ordered to be printed in order that the House may act upon it to-morrow, and the House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Troy *Times* says that the Message shows that the President is in intimate sympathy with the ideas and wishes of the people.

Congressman ARMSTRONG, of the Pennsylvania Eighteenth District, declines to contest the seat of his Democratic successor.

The new party movement in New-Hampshire, which has been kept alive with great difficulty by a few disaffected Democrats, is dead at last.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the Administration, in its position relative to the unfriendly conduct of Canada, will be sustained unanimously by the country.

The Hartford *Post*, while admitting that some of the recommendations of the Message are open to criticism, thinks the document, as a whole, is sensible, calm, reasonable and just.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* believes that the Message will strengthen the President and his Administration with the country, and it trusts it will have a similar effect on Congress.

Among the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Kentucky are Thomas L. Jones, J. Q. A. King, D. C. Buell, William D. Machen, R. M. Spalding, John Young Brown, Oscar Turner, and P. H. Leslie.

The Democratic papers in Illinois are saying of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN as bitter things as they can invent, thinking apparently that thus they can prevent his election to the United States Senate by the Republican Legislature.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* regrets that Gen. MATTHEW W. RANSOM was not elected Senator, but says it does not complain of the selection of Mr. VANCE who, it anticipates, will make an able and faithful Senator.

One of the latest predictions from New-Hampshire is that the Republican nominations for Congress will be these: First District, Hon. NATHANIEL GORDON; Second District, Gen. A. STEVENS, or JAMES F. BRIGGS; Third District, Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

It is the opinion of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* that the President's Message is, as a whole, so good, so sensible, so business-like, so full of sound views and wise recommendations, that it will find favor in every section of the country.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON has accepted the independent citizens' nomination for Mayor of Boston, saying that if elected his aim will be to merit esteem and confidence by an honest, faithful and impartial discharge of his duties, uninfluenced by partisan considerations.

Ex-Gov. FAYETTE MCMULLEN, who, at the late election, received 4,000 votes in a total of 18,000 for Congressman in the Eighth District of Virginia, has some aspirations for a seat in the United States Senate, as successor of Hon. JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

The Governor of Illinois has informed Miss ANNIE L. CRANDALL, of Chicago, that he cannot grant her request to appoint her a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, the custom in that State having become a law, whereby woman is rendered ineligible to office.

Col. ROBERT W. HUGHES, late the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Virginia, has said that he will not contest Gen. TERRY'S seat on the ground that he is unable to take the test oath, as he is in favor of the removal of such disabilities. Col. HUGHES is a native Virginian.

E. A. LEWIS, who was in 1868 a Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in Missouri, has written an argument to show that the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution of that State at the late election has not freed that instrument from its proscriptions. He approves the movement for a Constitutional Convention.

"The Message," says the Utica *Herald*, "exhibits the openness and directness of Gen. GRANT'S character. He has no subterfuges, no concealments. The American people will read in this document the evidence of honesty, of worthy intentions, of sympathy with the popular convictions, and confidence in the plain people."

Complete returns of the late election in Nevada are given by the Virginia City *Enterprise*, and show that the Republicans have elected six of the thirteen candidates on the State ticket—Treasurer, Controller, Secretary of State, Surveyor-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Clerk of the Supreme Court—and that the same party will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Republican State Central Committee of Nevada deny that they solicited or received a dollar from California, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* says that, as money was assessed and collected in the Mint and Custom-house at San Francisco, ostensibly for the benefit of Nevada, and under the pretense that the Committee called for it, employes in these departments would like to know who instigated the unauthorized levy and who got the money.

The Boston *Traveller* commends especially the President's treatment of the *Alabama* claims and the fisheries. Of the former it says, that the adoption of the principle that our Government should make good to our people all losses by the hostile or unfriendly acts of foreign nations, and that an injury to one individual should be regarded as an insult and a wrong to all, would soon make the citizenship of the American Republic a passport and a protection all over the civilized world.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says, that while a manly and healthy tone pervades the Message and distinguishes all of its discussions and recommendations, there are four salient points presented, viz.: San Domingo, the argument for the acquisition of which is undeniably cogent and weighty; our relations with Canada, upon which the President speaks in a tone at once dignified and full of warning; and revenue reform and civil service reform. The suggestion for the purchase of the individual *Alabama* claims by our Government, the *Journal* thinks, is better than their individual presentation to the British Government, as recently proposed, but it should be carefully considered in all its bearings before adoption.

The present "duty" of the Southern Democrats has engaged the attention of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig & Register*, and it has come to the conclusion that unless they wish blindly to follow the fatal precedent of 1868, they must defer to their northern brethren and take back seats until the Democracy have won their victory, when, of course, they can come to the front again.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"COQUETTES" AT WALLACK'S.

The crowded and fashionable audience commonly seen at Wallack's on the first performance of a new play, assembled last night at that theatre. As usual, too, the assemblage expected to be pleased, and evinced in many ways its expectation and consequent good nature. The new comedy is the second from the hand of Mr. ALBERY so far seen here. We are told, however, that it was the first piece written by that gentleman, having been offered to and refused by the same London management which afterward accepted "The Two Roses." So far as we can judge from a first and somewhat imperfect hearing, "Coquettes," is, notwithstanding, the best play of the two. The chief fault in both is a want of force or breadth of coloring in the situations, and the chief merit of both lies in the spirit and elegance of the dialogue. Mr. ALBERY is not so clever a playright as Mr. ROBERTSON, but his work is of the same highly modern type, and in facility of epigram and acquaintance with and easy use of the engrossing topics of the day, the dramatists are not dissimilar. The plot of "Coquettes" has so lately been printed in these columns that its repetition is superfluous. In any case, it is but a secondary consideration. The talk of the play is its main interest, and, like some of the bright essay-writing of the time, this is of a sort that may be taken up almost anywhere and listened to with equal interest. Of course this must be, in a considerable measure, attributable to the ability of the actors. A company like Mr. WALLACK'S can give charm even to poor writing, and when it illustrates work so clever as is much of that in "Coquettes," the effect, in spite of two or three rather unpleasing situations, and a single incredible one, cannot but be enjoyable. Miss HENRIQUES, Mr. BROUGHAM, and Mr. FISHER were seen to capital advantage last evening, the lady having in particular an original part, which, considering it as a first attempt, was handled with remarkable grace, tact and archness. Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. HARLOWE also played with talent and care, and Miss EFFIE GERMON was as blithe and sunny as usual in a part offering not the best possible opportunities. Our general impression after seeing "Coquettes"—under the circumstances already recited—is that its author can write a better comedy than either of those we have hitherto witnessed; but that, with the exception of the one formidable rival we have named, he has no new writer to fear whose dramatic compositions are now being introduced to the public. If liberal applause be a trusty criterion, "Coquettes" has made a brilliant success here. The best scenes were applauded, last night, to the echo, the chief artists were repeatedly summoned at the ends of the acts, and the satisfaction of the audience at the close seemed universally expressed. A future like those of "Caste" or "Ours," may not be in store for this play; but that it will obtain and keep a highly respectable hold on popular liking has been made sufficiently evident.

"THE LADY OF LYONS" AT NIBLO'S.

"The Lady of Lyons" was the piece at Niblo's last evening. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY repeated in BULWER'S play the performance already written of here when it occurred, with a sufficiency of cheering comments and proofs of approval, at the Academy of Music some weeks ago. Mr. MONTGOMERY, however, acted with unusual spirit last night, and the effectiveness of his personation, and especially that of the close of the third act, was as decided as it has ever seemed to be here. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' delineation of *Pauline* was exceedingly artificial. A most genial picture of *Col. Damas* was drawn by Mr. MARK SMITH, whose excellence in kindred characters is hardly in need of a setting forth at so advanced a stage of a worthy artist's career. Mrs. WRIGHT'S physical proportions reduced the impressiveness of *Mme. Deschappelles* to that of the most comical character in an uproarious farce. The remaining parts were capably filled. For the benefit of Mr. MONTGOMERY, "Romeo and Juliet" will be represented to-night.

MRS. LANDER IN BOSTON.

As we cannot become quite certain as to the rank of a dramatic artist whose appearance in Boston has not been previously effected, we hasten to print the dispatch accompanying: "Mrs. F. W. LANDER," says the message, under date of yesterday, "made her debut as a Shakespearean reader before the Boston Lyceum, to-night, in the Music Hall, which was crowded. The reading was a great success."

Musical.

The first of a series of operatic entertainments which it is Signor RONCONI'S intention to give at the Union League Theatre, took place last evening. The bright auditorium of the place was filled—so unfrequent an event in the modern history of Italian opera as to deserve notice—and a varied programme was interpreted to the general delight. The third act of "Nabuco," the second of "Linda," and the second of "Precauzioni" were sung in turn. The performance undoubtedly bettered itself as it progressed, for at the outset the orchestra was extremely unruly. That slender portion of VERDI'S opera selected for interpretation by Signor RONCONI was rather ineffective as a whole, but it left a strong desire in the audience to hear the principal artist in the complete part, one written for him, and which his passing skill as an actor must endow with rare impressiveness. Signor GARIBOLDI and Miss RONCONI were respectively the *Zacaria* and the *Abigaile*. A chorus was heard, with these artists, and it executed faultlessly the exquisite number of the composition, beginning "Va, pensiero, sull' ali dorate." In the one act of "Linda," following, Signor RONCONI acted the scene of the malediction with a pathos and force hardly to have been excelled by earlier efforts. Mrs. P. D. GULAGER, an amateur, we presume, represented *Linda* with sufficient vocal fluency and histrionic ease, and the fine voice of Mrs. FRIDA DE GEBELE was listened to in the rôle of *Pierotto*. The feature of most interest of this incident of the entertainment, however, grew out of the first appearance of Mr. KOPPEL, a young tenor, who played *Visconti*. Mr. KOPPEL has an excellent tenor voice, true, sonorous and firm, as we are quite willing to believe that the taint of *vibrato* last night was the result of extreme nervousness. His debut had as encouraging results as could be wished. In the excerpt from PETRELLA'S work, Misses A. B. HALL and RONCONI, Mrs. DE GEBELE and Signor RONCONI were the performers. "Crispino" will be rendered on the next opera night. We trust it will prove as attractive a subject for the bill as did yesterday's selections.

MR. HOPKINS' CONCERT.

Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' second Orpheon Fund Concert, with part of the title of which the types took an unwarranted liberty on Wednesday, was given at Association Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. HOPKINS supplied the music, and played BEETHOVEN'S "Moonlight Sonata," GOTTSCHALK'S "Morte," and several other pieces selected by the audience from a programme of 100 placed in the spectators' hands. We sincerely wish that our most eminent artists would emulate Mr. HOPKINS' example in this respect. The slight acquaintance of local audiences with modern music could be enlarged in no more speedy way,

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

A musical entertainment, given in aid of the sufferers by the war in Europe, took place at the Weber Rooms, on Monday evening, in presence of a numerous audience. Mme. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF sang with her wonted skill. Miss CELESTINE GOTTSCHALK played two of the compositions of her lamented brother. Mme. FILOMENO SALCEDO, who was lately a young violinist of promise, but is now almost a great artist, executed two solos on the most expressive of instruments, and Miss SARA E. THOMPSON and Signor GUSTAVUS HALL contributed to the vocal part of the bill.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The numerous friends of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ are to tender to that gentleman the proceeds of a concert, which will occur this evening, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The services of a chorus and orchestra under the direction of Mr. NOLL have been secured, and the artists whose names are given below have offered their aid. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has done much in former years toward diffusing a love of classical music in this City. We hope the public will recognize his past labors by its present gratitude. The performers who will be heard are: Miss Lilly Frerichs, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mme. Anschutz, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Langenbach, Mr. Weinlich, Mr. I. P. Poznanski, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Mr. Toulmin and Mr. Walter R. Johnston.

MURDER BY BOYS.

The Recent Horrible Tragedy in Massachusetts—An Aged Recluse Butchered By Boys—Their Arrest and Confession.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Dec. 5.

A horrible murder, sickening in every detail, was committed within a few miles of the head of Westport, some time between Tuesday and Friday morning of last week. The victim was BENJAMIN HOWARD, an old man of eighty-two years, who for about forty years has resided in the house near where the deed was perpetrated. The house is situated about a quarter of a mile off a cross-road leading from a road to Westport Point, to one known as the "Sodom Road." In this house for the length of time mentioned, HOWARD has led a solitary life, relieved now and then by a visit from Mrs. ELIZA HOWARD, an old lady over sixty years of age, and the widow of his brother. Within a few months past, she visited her brother-in-law, but left him about two weeks ago, and the old man remained alone, his nearest neighbor being a quarter of a mile distant. The old man had a cow and two yearlings, and a few fowl, and his habits had been so regular for many years past in regard to the care of his little farm, and his life had invariably been such a solitary one, that his neighbors felt no great solicitude in regard to him. His relatives, both at Westport and in this city, had endeavored many times to induce him to leave the place, but he was attached to the homestead and sturdily refused to change his abode. He owned the farm, and what he produced on it, with a little interest from a small sum of money which he had in a bank at Fall River, served to support him.

On Tuesday morning last, one of the neighbors passed HOWARD'S house, and noticed it was closed up, but as it was at an early hour the man was not alarmed. On Thursday afternoon it was remarked by several farmers near by that "Uncle Ben" had not been seen for a few days; and on Friday there were some inquiries concerning his whereabouts. On Saturday the neighbors, becoming somewhat alarmed, thought best to make a search for him, and proceeded to his house to see if he had returned there. The house was found locked, although the cattle were out and everything bore its usual aspect. At the south end of the house, beneath the underpinning, a milk-pail filled with milk was found, and beside it the old man's cap. Simultaneously one of the searching party discovered apparent blood-stains on the stone step of the front entrance, on the west side of the building. The search was pursued, every minute portion of the premises being investigated. Finally a few blood-stains were found on a new top rail, at the entrance to a meadow south-west of the house, and passing through into the meadow, near a stone wall, and about six rods from the entrance, a freshly-dug hole, about six feet long and two inches deep, was found. Proceeding about six rods further to the westward, a large spot of clotted blood, partially covered with fresh earth, was found, and on the other side of the wall a wood-saw and ax, both of which were covered with dried blood. From here the search was an easy one. The parties were on the scent, and a trail of blood leading over a stone-wall into the west field, and still over another wall, partially thrown down, into the woods a few feet distant, was only too apparent. Following this trail into the woods about thirty feet, the searchers found that a damnable deed had been committed. The dead body of the old man, with his head beat in, shot through the arm, and with the right leg severed from his body at the thigh, and missing, there lay. A search for the missing limb was then made, in the course of which the dirt in the intended grave was thrown over, and one of the victim's shoes was there found. The leg was finally discovered in the woods, partially covered with leaves, a few feet south of the body. A diligent search was again made around the house for any traces of the murderer, and the other shoe of the old man was found where it had evidently been thrown, in a small garden near the house. It was also discovered that an attempt had been made to break open the back door with an iron bar, three marks of its insertion being plainly visible between the door and the casing.

From the same Journal Dec. 6.

Yesterday morning District-Attorney MARSTON, Assistant Marshals PERRY and DAYTON, and Deputy Constable DUNHAM, went to the scene of the tragedy, and made a careful and minute investigation. In the course of their labors they ascertained that a colored boy aged about fifteen years, named CHARLES HORATIO CUFF, who lives a short distance from HOWARD'S house, and near where the cart track leaves the cross road, had been seen with money in his possession, and that he was suspected of having stolen the old man's watch some time ago. The boy was known to have changed a $10 bill at a store at the Head of Westport on Friday last, and he expended it in a foolish manner, buying prize pea-nut packages to a great extent, and then giving the gifts which they contained to his acquaintances. The possession of so much money naturally attracted the attention of the people in the vicinity, and considerable talk was made in regard to it. In the course of conversation, the officers also ascertained that CUFF left his house early on Tuesday morning, say at about 4 o'clock. These circumstances excited their suspicions, and going to a school which CUFF attended, and where he was yesterday morning, they pretended to have lost the road, saying they were anxious to visit the scene of the murder. CUFF'S services as a guide were secured, and Mr. MARSTON, with Capt. PERRY and Officer DAYTON, drove to HOWARD'S house. On the way, the boy was subjected to such a rigid cross-examination, that he finally made a confession of his guilt, and detailed the circumstances of the murder as follows: Had been intimate with a boy named JOHN PETTIS, about his own age, and who lives near by, and the two boys knew that HOWARD had quite a sum of money on his person. CUFF robbed the old man of his watch, as the people suspected, and the two boys were thoroughly acquainted with the habits of the old man and the premises. The boys apparently had considerable talk in regard to the money, and on Monday of last week they met, when PETTIS suggested that CUFF should take a pistol which PETTIS owned, break into HOWARD'S house at night, cover himself with a bed-quilt, so the old man would not know him, and obtain the money, shooting HOWARD in case he was discovered. This CUFF declined to do, saying that PETTIS wanted to have him do all the work, and that his own people would find him out; and finally the boys separated, with the understanding that PETTIS should undertake the robbery on Tuesday morning, and that CUFF should be there to assist him. On Tuesday morning, CUFF says, about 4 o'clock, he woke up just as a pistol shot was fired. Telling his mother he was going to see about some traps, he hurried to HOWARD'S house just as PETTIS struck the old man with an axe on the door-steps of the house. He then saw PETTIS drag the body to the bars and endeavor to get it through. At that time CUFF was discovered by the other boy, who called to him for assistance. This assistance CUFF willingly rendered and the body was dragged into the meadow, where it was searched. The old man's wallet, a key, a knife and some tobacco were found in the pocket of his pants. PETTIS took possession of the money and the key, and the other articles were left on the body. The boys then commenced the grave, digging alternately; until, CUFF says, it began to grow light and they were alarmed. The corpse was placed in the grave, but it was not deep enough, and CUFF took it out. The boys then had a consultation, and finally PETTIS went to the house and obtained the saw and ax, and while CUFF watched, PETTIS cut off the leg; CUFF says they could not drag him on the wall, for he was very heavy, and that was the reason for severing the limb. The boys then hurriedly carried the remains into the woods, partially covered them with leaves, and left them.

On the way home, PETTIS told CUFF that he was hid behind a wall when HOWARD came from the barn, with the milk-pail. The old man saw him, and asked him what he was doing there. PETTIS made no reply, but fired at him, just as he reached the doorstep. The old man sat down his milk-pail and then fell. PETTIS ran out, attacked the victim with an ax, and at that moment CUFF appeared on the scene. CUFF says PETTIS gave him a ten dollar bill and some script on the way home, but does not know how much money he retained. The wallet, pistol and key were thrown in the woods. On Sunday night PETTIS cautioned CUFF against telling anything. CUFF says PETTIS was very much frightened and quivering all over while they were handling HOWARD, but that he did not feel scared. CUFF is a boy about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and is not very strongly built. He has a thorough negro face, with a very low forehead, and thick bushy hair. His answers to the numerous questions of the officers displayed considerable cunning, and he does not appear to be impressed with the magnitude of the deed. His story was carefully prepared but not plausible enough, and the close questioning of the officers soon broke it down, when the above narrative, drawn out by piecemeal was obtained.

The White Boy Discharged.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 7.—The colored boy CUFF, alias Hall, since his arrest, fully exonorates PETTY, the white lad, of having any anything to do with the murder of Mr. HOWARD, at Westport Point, and confesses that he alone committed the crime. PETTY has been discharged.

Secret Society Troubles at Rutgers College.

The rivalries among the "fraternities" at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, is likely to cause trouble to the members of some of these organizations. A member of the Delta Phi fraternity of the New-York University, named CLIFFORD, was on a visit to the members of the same fraternity at New-Brunswick. With a friend and two members of the Chi Phi Society, named VANDERPOOL and GILMORE, he went into a billiard-saloon, having with him a valuable book belonging to his own fraternity. It is charged that VANDERPOOL stole the book, which contained the secrets of the fraternity, and handing it through the window to GILMORE, bid his friends good morning, and went out. On leaving the hall CLIFFORD missed the book, and made charge against the above-named students, and procuring warrants, searched their rooms, and also the large room of the chapter, but failed to find the missing book. An affidavit was made before Justice NEVINS, and VANDERPOOL and GILMORE were each held in $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Trial of the Morristown Incendiaries.

The trial of GIBSON KENT, the leader of the Morristown incendiary gang, was continued yesterday in the Morris County Court. KENT was convicted at the last term on one indictment in which there were thirteen counts. There are seven indictments still to be tried, the present one being for firing, or having caused to be fired, several buildings specified. The principal witnesses are the four members of the gang who turned State's evidence, and the testimony is similar to that which secured his conviction on the first indictment. Sentences have not yet been passed on any of the criminals, and the case will probably go to a higher Court on appeal. The feeling against KENT throughout the district is so strong that considerable difficulty is experienced in securing jurors.

The Strike of the Crispins.

The strike of the Crispins still continues, but the prospects are that it will speedily terminate. At the meeting, last evening, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, it was announced that the bosses had, in compliance with the request of the men on strike, appointed a committee of six, to meet a similar committee from the Crispin Association, to discuss the questions at issue, and, if possible, find a means of harmonizing differences. The committees will hold a meeting today, and the probabilities are that these deliberations will be attended with a satisfactory result, and bring about a cessation of the strike.

Personal.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Lieutenant Commander Batcheller, of the United States Navy, and Hon. William Cobb, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Easton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. C. M. Clay, Ex-United States Minister to Russia, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Hardenburgh, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. E. Fuller, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Gen. Cass, of Pittsburg; Gen. M. T. Trumpbone, of Kingston; Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Rev. Dr. Locke, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Four Cents a Foot for Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.

MARRIED.

DAYTON—COOK.—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Stevens Parker, GEORGE E. DAYTON to GEORGINE HUDSON, daughter of the late John L. Cook.

SMITH—FROST.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the residence of bride's father, No. 24 West 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, OSCAR B. SMITH to PHILENA CHARLOTTE, daughter of P. H. Frost.

WEBSTER—COX.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, at Trinity Chapel, Omaha, by Rev. J. G. Gasman, Lieut. GEORGE O. WEBSTER, Adjutant Fourth Infantry United States Army, and CHARLOTTE L., daughter of the late Rev. Richard Cox, of this City.

DIED.

BELL.—On Monday evening, Dec. 5, DAVID BELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, No. 54 Morton-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6, in this City, Mrs. CAROLINE C. CORNELL, widow of George J. Cornell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 58 West 17th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DONALDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, WM. DONALDSON, in his 78th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

HYATT.—On Monday, Dec. 5, Mrs. EMMELINE W. HYATT.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 46 Morton-st.

HAYDOCK.—On the 6th inst., after a short illness, SAMUEL, son of Robert Haydock, of this City, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral on Fifth day, Thursday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 212 East 12th-st.

LUNNEY.—At No. 315 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, in the 50th year of his age, EDWARD LUNNEY, of County Cavan, Ireland, and late of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York.

The funeral will take place at St. Teresa's Church, corner Henry and Rutgers, at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, 9th inst. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SAYRES.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, 7th inst., FREDERICK W., only child of William J. and Phebe S. H. Sayres, aged 1 year 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents in Canal-st., Jamaica.

SMART—SEAMAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, FREDERICK R. SMART to EMMA F. SEAMAN, daughter of the late Samuel and Jane E. Seaman.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY E. WILLIAMSON, in the 21st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—At Cornwall Landing, Dec. 6, Mrs. HARRIET MELVIN WHITE, only daughter of A. M. Hatch, formerly of this City.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Adriance, Cornwall Landing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:35; G and H, 10:10.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

REMEMBER
The great auction sale of 214 lots, at Flatbush, L. I.,
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$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary meeting will be held for the election of officers on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870, at No. 242 Spring-st. Polls open from 7 to 9.
WM. C. HANNA, President.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 750 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect officers and delegates for the ensuing year, pursuant to a call of General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
H. N. TWOMBLY, President.
GEORGE E. HILL, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Union Republican Association.—In compliance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, an election for officers of the Association, and Delegates to the General Committee, will be held at Headquarters, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In compliance with the call of the General Committee, a meeting for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 1,000 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. JAS. JACKSON, Pres't.
WEEKS W. CULVER, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Kromm's Hall, No. 24 West 33d-st.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
GEORGE F. SATTERLEY, Secretary.

CURRENT NOTES.

A student at the Michigan Agricultural College has realized $10,000 from the sale of a patent gate-latch, invented by himself.

A young girl, who has not yet attained her sixteenth year, awaits trial at the Dartford, Wis., jail for horse-stealing.

THOMAS J. VAUGHAN, a well-known ship-builder, recently died at Philadelphia, in the sixty-third year of his age.

The body of a civilian, recently sent by express to Quebec, was mistaken for that of a soldier, and buried with military honors.

Several valuable lots of real estate were recently sold at Newport, R. I. One lot of 90,000 feet, on the cliffs, brought $30,000.

The City of St. Paul, Minn., has been improved during the present year by the erection of buildings valued at $644,000.

The Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship canal, on the American side, will be opened for navigation next week.

Three acres of land were recently purchased at Baltimore for $55,000, by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.

Mr. JOHN B. PRATT, who is described as John Brooks, in Miss ALCOTT's *Little Women*, died recently at Maplewood, East Malden, Mass.

A fatal disease, called the "black leg," prevails to an alarming extent among the cattle of Boone County, Iowa. In the same State hogs are dying from putrid sore throat.

Mrs. MARY CUSTIS LEE, in a letter to one of the members of the Lee Memorial Committee, states that her late husband's name was ROBERT EDWARD.

A number of evangelical gentlemen at Boston are considerably disappointed because they cannot put a stop to the Sunday operations of all secular lecturers on the ground of illegality.

HENRY CURTIS, the oldest inhabitant of Saratoga, died a few days since, in his one hundred and second year. He had resided at the Springs for seventy-five years.

WILLIAM PARROW, a well-known negro minstrel of Lynchburg, Va., was lately murdered by an Indian, with whom he had had an altercation, at Lebanon, Tenn.

The house of one of the New-Haven BEECHERS was visited by "ghosts," a few nights since, and nearly every pane of glass in the windows broken.

An octogenarian of Evansville, Ind., who has sustained several actions for breach of promise, is now the defendant in a suit for slander, damages being laid at $50,000.

Selma is the second largest cotton market in Alabama. Up to the present, 36,973 bales of the new crop have been received in that city. The product of 7,000 square miles of cotton lands is sent to Selma for sale every year.

A sale of the stock and copyrights of the American Tract Society of Boston is in contemplation. An effort will be made to find a buyer who will undertake to do all the work of the Society.

A baggage-master on the Central Ohio Railroad was recently detected in the act of selling a diamond ring, worth $1,500, for $10. He had stolen the jewel from the trunk of a passenger, and had no idea of its real value.

The woman at Detroit, Mich., who was so successful in an encounter with a burglar some time since, died last week from nervous prostration, caused through over-exertion on the occasion referred to.

The Savannah *Republican* is authority for the statement that Senator CAMERON has been so "struck with the life, progress and energy" of Georgia that he has resolved to add five millions to the banking capital of Savannah.

An individual who represents himself as the last of the Confederate soldiers who was released from a Northern bastile, has recently been arousing the sympathy of Southern ladies by a shocking tale of persecution and suffering.

Capt. HALL, of the steam-ship *Orion*, from Callao, bound to Hampton Roads, was struck and killed by a heavy sea some time since. At the same moment the chief mate and several sailors were washed overboard and lost.

The Lake Village *Times* is responsible for the statement that "the Fish Commissioners have put 500,000 eggs of the white fish from Lake Champlain into the *hands* of two enterprising villagers for hatching."

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of North Carolina to reduce the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to $50 per annum. The Raleigh *Standard* says that the object of this action is to cause the complete abandonment of the public school system.

JACOB BRILLINGER, a wealthy farmer of Spring Garden Township, York County, Penn., was recently seized by three ruffians in his own house, gagged, and carried to a garret, where he was robbed. The men were subsequently arrested.

The Chicago *Times* condescends to admit that Baltimore is, in respect to commercial enterprise and rapid growth, "the Chicago of the Atlantic." It is not long since a certain Western statesman did New-York the justice to say that it was "the Chicago of the East."

A lady, who has resided for several years at Philadelphia in rather straightened circumstances, was, last week, made happy by the discovery of a diamond breast-pin worth over $4,000 in a box of old jewels, which had at one time been in the possession of her father. She had had it for ten years without knowing its value.

The popular explanation of the recent failure of wholesale whisky-dealers in Cincinnati, according to the *Commercial* of that city is, that the banks declined to accommodate them to the point of their pressing necessities, one reason announced for this being that the pork men "needed all their surplus funds for their operations."

An Englishman named CLEIG, who appears to have paid considerable attention to the study of suicide, called a number of his friends around him, the other night, at Cleveland, Ohio, and spent several hours in singing, telling stories, and drinking champagne. While pouring his wine, he was seen to place a small bottle frequently to his mouth, and when the merriment seemed to have reached its height, he gave some of the contents to each of his friends. In the morning he was found dead in bed, and the bottle which had contained the poison lying by his side. The deceased was quite wealthy, and no cause—save that of insanity—can be assigned for his singular conduct.

The New Vanderbilt Depot—Progress of the Work.

The new Vanderbilt depot at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue is rapidly progressing toward completion. Twenty-five of the thirty great iron arches are up, and the remainder will be erected before the end of next week. All the Forty-second-street front is finished, including the great iron lettering over each of the three entrances. On the Fourth-avenue corner turret is "New-York and New-Haven Railroad;" the central tower has "New-York and Harlem Railroad;" and the western corner turret has "New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad." The side-front toward Madison-avenue makes a most imposing appearance. It is 685 feet long, extending from street to street. Two towers of moderate height will rise above the roof, level at either end, while the centre will have a Gothic peak. The corners of the brick-work are trimmed with iron dressings, which are additional braces to the strength of the masonry, and ornamental as well as useful. Fine single-plate glass will fill each of the window-sashes. A private street of ample width, and paved with coarse granite blocks, gives access to this side. The walls over each section are appropriately lettered with each Company's title, similar to the front. The Fourth-avenue side walls are about one-third finished. Iron columns intersect the brick-work midway between the arches, and besides adding to the symmetry, serve as braces also. These will rise to an equal height with the opposite side, but will be differently ornamented. The office buildings have been roofed and the work of interior finishing is in progress. The style is to be exceedingly elegant and substantial in most severe and rebuking contrast to the Erie opera-bouffe gewgaws. It is understood that the design for a fine statue, with emblematical medallions, of Commodore VANDERBILT, and the symbols of his famous career, is in course of execution. The fact that measurements about the niche in the great central tower, were taken yesterday, induces the idea that the work will soon be done, although the most profound silence is maintained upon the subject. Among the many unexampled improvements in this new enterprise, are the stone platforms, the steam heating arrangements, gates, and other contrivances for the convenience, safety and comfort of travelers. Best of all, is the plan effecting a complete riddance of the hack-drivers' annoying clamor and crowd—one of the most insufferable of nuisances. A portion of the arches have been painted white. The roof will be all on by February, and from present indications the entire structure will be in use by March next. It will be the largest and most complete depot, in every particular, in the world.

NATIONAL COINAGE.

Report of the Director of the Mint—Proposed Substitute for Fractional Currency—Paper Money vs. Gold—New Foreign Coins.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $29,485,368 45; silver, $3,504,942 51; total deposits, $32,990,210 96. Deducting the redeposits or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage, the amount will be $30,405,768 10. The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, number of pieces, 1,156,087; value, $22,257,312 50; unparted and fine gold bars, $7,846,052 25; silver coin, pieces, 4,819,398; value, $1,767,253 50; silver bars, $902,800 63; nickel, copper and bronze pieces, 18,154,066; value, $611,445; total number of pieces struck, 23,951,292; total value of coinage, $33,384,863 91.

REDEMPTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL COINS.

As authorized by law, the redemption of the nickel-copper cents was continued during the fiscal year, by exchange for the five-cent nickel coins. The amount thus redeemed was, in pounds, 68,237; value, $66,872 26. The amount redeemed last year was $101,465 25, showing a decrease of $34,592 99, and being $193,609 78 less than the amount received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The amount now outstanding is but little, if any, in excess of the actual demand. This is evident from the fact of the decreasing redemption, and that orders during the past year for the bronze one and two cent pieces were largely in excess of the amount redeemed. Should provision be made by law for the redemption of the one-cent and two-cent bronze coins? I have no hesitation in answering this question in the negative. No consideration of public interest or private convenience demands the redemption of those coins or the substitution of a nickel one-cent piece for the bronze coin of that denomination. Provision is already made for redeeming the five-cent nickel coins, and beyond this the redemption of the base coinage is not demanded or expected by the public. I respectfully refer you to my remarks on this subject in my last annual report. The net profits of the nickel-copper and bronze coinage paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year were $275,000. The demand for this small coinage, from various causes has largely declined. The redemption and recall of the paper fractional currency would increase the demand. As required by law, the alloy of the minor coinage has been regularly assayed and reported by the assayer of the Mint, and the legal proportion of the constituent metals has been properly maintained.

SILVER-TOKEN COINAGE.

In my last annual report I urged the adoption of a silver currency "for change," in lieu of the postal or small note currency, as an important adjuvant to a general resumption of specie payments, and that such substitution would be acceptable to the people and fully approved by them. The recommendation made was, in substance, that, without waiting for the resumption of specie payments, Congress shall authorize the issue, at once, of silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents; that while the weight of the proposed coins be reduced below that of the corresponding present silver coins, the standard fineness should be preserved; in other words, those coins to be of equal purity with the present silver coinage; that they be issued to a limited amount, adequate to supply the real wants of the community, in exchange for United States notes, including fractional currency, and be made a legal tender to a small amount, say five or ten dollars. Such substitution would be a real reform in our currency, and less objectionable in form and fact than the present paper issues of the lower fractions of the dollar. The objections to this proposed coinage will apply with equal force to the present fractional silver coinage; for this last, while of standard fineness, is both in weight and value below the true standard; and, if the objections apply with equal force to our present silver coinage, how much more to our small notes, our paper change, the material of which has no intrinsic value whatever, and which is and can be so easily counterfeited? The reduction in weight of these coins, while it would render them intrinsically worth less than the nominal value, would not make them unacceptable as "change," but would counteract any disposition to hoard or export them, and thus keep them in constant circulation. A supply of silver for the purpose of this coinage could be readily obtained. The product of silver in Nevada and Colorado will be sufficient to meet this demand, and could come direct to us from Denver, Carson and Virginia cities, without going to San Francisco, or passing through the hands of speculators. By reason of the profits of this coinage we could afford to pay a price sufficient to divert our silver product either from China or Europe. Other sources of supply would be open to us. In any contingency, a full supply of silver could be procured. The coins would be issued in exchange for paper currency, and be redeemed in like manner, and when specie payments are resumed or having returned to a permanent specie basis, we could recoin the amount redeemed, and return it to the general specie circulation of the country. Recoining of silver, when long used as a circulating medium, is a necessity; as it becomes deteriorated in value and defaced by abrasion when in constant use. Recoining, then, is no objection to the new coinage. The following statement or table exhibits the weight, diameter and value of the present and proposed silver coining:

PRESENT COINAGE.

Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Diameter. Millimetres.	Value. Cents.
Half dollar	192	30	50
Quarter dollar	96	23¾	25
Dime	38 4-10	17¾	10

PROPOSED COINAGE.

Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Diameter. Millimetres.	Value. Cents.
Half dollar	140	29	36 4-10
Quarter dollar	70	22¾	18 2-10
Dime	28	16	7.28-100

If the proposed reduction should be deemed too great, a weight of 168 grains for the half dollar, and other pieces in proportion, as already proposed in Congress, would enable us to coin silver so long as gold is not over nineteen per cent premium.

PAPER MONEY VERSUS GOLD.

The Mint work is necessarily hindered and restricted by the continued suspension of specie payments. We are doing less than was done many years ago, when there was a much smaller population and far less wealth. Certainly there is no need of creating any more coining establishments. Emerging from a tremendous civil war which shook every social interest to the very foundation, it is no wonder that our currency continues in an abnormal condition. Most of our people rarely get the sight of a gold or silver coin. They know by the state of the money market the relation between the precious metals and current paper notes, and they must be kept advised of this to understand what is the real value of those notes; but the gold by which the measure is made is almost as much out of sight as the sacred pound troy or kilogram, carefully guarded as the final resort. But the people at large will never give up the idea that the real money is made of gold and silver; made of definite weight and fineness, and certified by Government stamp. They will use paper, and its use will increase; its imponderable property makes it a very great convenience. Still it is only paper; a little fire or water destroys it; and if it does not bear a market relation to gold, it may be kept safe, and yet will buy nothing. A Cabinet Minister of England has intimated that we might do without gold and silver money, were it not that we must bend to popular prejudices. But in this matter the common sense of the masses is superior to the subtle arguments of statesmen and financiers. Paper, guaranteed by Government, answers some of the ends of money, at least within the bounds of its government; but gold primarily, and silver as a subsidiary, perfectly answer all the requirements of currency. It really seems necessary to reproduce these well-known facts, from time to time, to counteract the danger of falling into the very error just quoted as coming from a British statesman. Indeed, a highly-respectable journal, noted for its judicious money articles, has said that as our porte-monnaies are now so well adapted to notes of all sizes, down to the lower fractions of a dollar, we might as well keep on with those bits of paper, and dispense with silver. Thus a mere paper fractional currency, got up to serve an exigency, is first endured, and finally embraced, even in rags. The retired writer, sitting at a desk, may persuade himself into such a notion, but those who are paying and receiving, in shops and markets, are heartily tired of handling and respecting as money what they would not handle and respect as anything else. These crumpled notes induce habits of prodigality and wastefulness. A man will spend a ragged quarter of a dollar, where he would save a solid silver coin of the same denomination.

NEW FOREIGN COINS.

Since the last report a few new foreign coins have come to the mint:

1. The gold piece of ten francs or one carolin, struck in Sweden, is understood to be intended as a contribution to the cause of international coinage upon the French basis. The standards are the same as the similar coin of France. The piece bears the effigy of the King of Sweden, with legends in Swedish, and is creditable as a work of art. But as it does not bear any facile relation to the regular currency of the realm, and is intended only for commercial use, it cannot be said to further the idea of unification. That is to say, there are still two kinds of money, one for home use and one for exportation, requiring some arithmetic to turn the one into the other.

2. The silver piece of 25 cents, coined for Canada, bears date 1870. It is of the British or sterling fineness, (925 thousands,) and therefore not intended to be conformed to its sister denomination coined in this country. Nor is it quite of the same bullion value, since our piece contains 86.4 grains fine silver, and the Canada piece, 83.3, a difference of nearly four per cent.

The Canada pound, the former money of account, was rated as equal to four United States dollars. But, for the last fifteen years, accounts have been kept there in dollars and cents. The United States silver half and quarter dollars have been their currency for many years. Until recently payments, large and small, have been made in this coin. But the excessive accumulation of it, especially during our war, and the fact of its not being equal to gold in bullion value, has caused some discredit and depreciation, and a large exportation of the coin to a bullion market. And now a new quarter dollar, just mentioned, has been provided, and along with it, strange to say, a quarter dollar in paper, much after the fashion of our own. It does not appear what is the object of having both a silver and a paper quarter-dollar, to be used concurrently, unless it be that the latter is a temporary issue.

3. We note a very conspicuous change in the Mexican dollar—not in the standards, but in the devices. Artistically, there is a great improvement. There are, as before, the eagle, and serpent, and cactus, with the legend *Republica Mexicana* and date; and on the other side the radiated cap of *Libertad* reduced in size, and under it a scroll of "Ley," with a balance and sword; but the 8 R. (eight reals) is displaced, and the denomination is *Un Peso*, conformably to common usage. The fineness is no longer expressed in *dineros* and *granos*, but the equivalent in thousandths, 902.7. It is quite to be regretted that they did not make it precisely 900, the standard so largely adopted, and likely to become universal. In point of fact, the great mass of Mexican dollars of all dates do not average more than 901. These new pieces bear the dates 1869 and 1870, and the mint mark of the City of Mexico. Whether the same devices will be used by the various provincial mints does not appear. There are dollars of Chihuahua of 1869 bearing the old stamp.

4. We have also a new Mexican gold piece of *Veinte Pesos*, twenty dollars, dating 1870, of course intended to supersede the time-honored doubloon, and apparently a continuation of the twenty-dollar piece of the "Imperio Mexicano" of 1866. It is three grains heavier, however, than the coin of MAXIMILIAN; that is, it is 523 troy grains, or 1.09 ounce. It bears the usual legend, *Republica Mexicana*, the value and the figures 875 expressive of the fineness; equal to 21 carats, as formerly. At these rates it is equal to $19 72 in our money, without mint charge. It is a very rare piece just now, but may become common in future years. The gold pieces of MAXIMILIAN will forever be curiosities in cabinets of rare coins.

The new Mexican dollars, varying from 415 to 417 grains, may be said to maintain the usual average weight. New pieces of the old type are found to run as high as 905 thousands in fineness. A coin so much used in commerce ought to be more steady. Of the new series of Bolivian coins, only the dollar has yet appeared in this country, and it proves to be, as intended, on a par with the French piece of five francs in weight and fineness.

DEVICES ON COINS.

This might be a proper opportunity to say a few words in regard to the changing of devices on coins, about which there is a wide diversity of opinion. As to the Mexican dollar, it is not exactly in the category of national coins. It is eminently international, and a special favorite in the Asiatic ports. There, its well-known face, though somewhat rude, makes it instantly receivable. In a new dress, and with a contracted diameter, it may be an object of suspicion, and in that point of view it might have been better to have retained the old devices, just as in Austria they still coin a dollar for the Levant trade, bearing the head of MARIA THERESA and the date 1780. But the question remains whether coins less cosmopolitan may be frequently changed in appearance. Those who are fond of making cabinet collections, and the lovers of art generally, are clamorous for new pictures. They would like the series of coins to be monuments of national history, sure witnesses of events, like the coins of ancient Rome. At least they demand that "heads and tails" shall not present their dull monotony for long decades of years, so that there is no mark of difference except the date. Our own coin is particularly liable to this objection. In other lands Kings and Emperors die or are displaced, and everybody is eager to get the new coin with the new head. But here it must be, under the law, a "figure emblematic of Liberty," which indeed allows some liberty of full length, or head and bust, but after all it is only an idea, or an abstraction, and, as past experience shows, very much a stereotype. And one reason for this practice is to be found, not only in the rigid requirements of the law, but in the counter opinion, which considers that there ought to be no market change except where there is a change of standards; this being the very proper way to introduce them. It is argued that a coin in a new dress always creates a necessity for explanation, and induces some apprehension. The certificate which a government stamps upon its coin is a very sacred thing, much like the great seal of a State, whose fixedness indicates stability. So that while this numismatic party would not forbid occasional changes, and would always have them to indicate a new weight or fineness, they are very conservative in their adherence to old and well-known types.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Mayor Objects to Wooden Pavements—His Reasons Therefor.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution from the other Board to repaint and refurnish the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was amended so as to include the chamber and office of the Board of Aldermen. It was then laid over.

The following message from the Mayor was then read and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The Mayor respectfully returns to your honorable body, without his approval, five resolutions and ordinances providing for the paving of certain streets with Hamar wood preserved pavement, and specifies his objections thereto as follows. The resolutions referred to are:

1. To pave Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Sixth-avenue.
2. To pave One Hundred and Tenth-street, from First to Sixth-avenue.
3. To pave Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street.
4. To pave One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
5. To pave Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The Mayor's objections to each and all are, that the contemplated pavement being of the kind mentioned in the recent Tax Levy as "special pavement," (or of a kind which the Mayor has heretofore, in prior vetoes, referred to as "experimental pavement,") according to the spirit of the provisions of the Tax Levy, such a pavement ought not to be laid without the assent of a majority of the property-holders on the line of the proposed improvement. Literally, the provision of the Tax Levy applies only to pavement in a street that has been once paved. In paving a new street, the Common Council possess technically full discretion to select the kind of pavement to be used. While the Common Council have this power to impose, even over the Mayor's veto, any kind of pavement, as a first pavement in a new street, upon the public at large and upon the property-holders to be assessed, it is a discretionary power which ought to be exercised for the best interests of the whole City, and with a submission to the expressed preference or dislike by the property-holders concerning the proposed improvement, if such expression is not instigated by any captious or dog-in-the-manger spirit. It is evident, from the expressions of delegations who have waited on the Mayor, that in nearly all the foregoing streets the majority of the property-holders are opposed to the pavement that has been selected. Another objection is that, while the specifications on file with the Common Council probably contain a limitation as to price, no such limitation is positively expressed in the papers submitted to the Mayor, as is usual in resolutions of this kind. Another objection is that one, if not some other, of the streets intended to be paved with the special pavement in question, is to be a great thoroughfare for the heaviest kind of vehicles (as, for instance, Church-street, which must eventually become, at a new outlet on Battery-place, the practical end of Fifth-avenue, after certain other widenings and extensions have been made.) Wooden pavements are not adapted to purposes of great and much traveled New-York thoroughfares. They will do very well on side-streets, and afford conveniences to dwelling-house residents, in so far as the pavements present smooth and noiseless roadways for light carriages and vehicles. The section of a certain wooden pavement that was heretofore laid in Wall-street has been already ordered to be renewed, and by the petition of the adjacent property-owners. The wooden pavement in Maiden-lane is rapidly wearing, and the wooden pavement in Mercer-street must before long be removed. The Mayor is opposed to all special or patent pavements. Their use subjects officials to misunderstandings with the public at large, with classes of taxpayers, and with conflicting and litigious patentees. The Mayor favors the use of stone pavements. There can be open and honorable competition in the way of providing stone pavement. The material is abundant. It ought to be cheaper. It certainly is durable. At the next session of the Legislature it is probable that a general plan of paving the City at the general expense will be adopted. Such a plan must be eventually adopted. Residents upon lines of streets to be repaved ought not to be assessed to the exclusion of the general number of taxpayers. Pavements are used for the benefit of the City at large, and some are most used by citizens who live far removed from them. They should be paid for by general taxation. A comprehensive system of street paving, under sanction of the Legislature, should be agreed upon, according to the circumstances, and the expense should be paid by the issue of bonds redeemable out of general taxation. To put the pavements of the City in proper condition millions of dollars would be required. Whether we can perfect this system at present is, perhaps, debatable. But, at all events, there are a large number of streets requiring economical attention in the matter of repavement. The Mayor appends hereto, for your information and that of the public, a list of streets the pavements of which require immediate attention, if it be politic amid the necessary requisition for other moneys to complete improvements already commenced. They have required such attention for months, and, in some cases, for years back. But the authorities have been appalled by the contemplated expense. The Mayor believes that in due time the citizens will not grumble at the expense, if they receive in return benefits which are substantial, and of which the burdens are general. In the schedule of streets appended will be found mention of a great number that are used extensively by the humbler classes of society, and by milkmen, draymen, carmen, hackmen, and by a great variety of vehicles which are employed by the industrial classes. The wretched condition of the pavements in most of these streets continually imposes a pecuniary burden in the wear and tear of vehicles of people who are unable to afford it. And the Mayor respectfully submits to the Common Council whether it is not better to await the action of the Legislature before authorizing the paving of the streets covered by your resolution, or of many more streets, whether now requiring first or demanding second pavements. Of course this recommendation will not apply to streets for which the necessity of pavement is so urgent that the property-holders petition for your prompt action. Yet, in case of this petitioning, is it not fair to let the people who are to pay for the pavement select the kind that they desire? Besides, by throwing the responsibility of selection upon them we escape all animosities in an age when the tendency is toward imputing [illegible] motives.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to the 19th inst.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

City Superintendent's Report—Admission to the Normal School—Appointment of School Inspectors.

The Board of Education met at 4 P. M., yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

A communication was read from the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, nominating Miss CARRIE D. FRANKLIN for Principal of Primary Department of School No. 12.

Mr. WOOD said Miss FANNY MURRAY had been Vice Principal of this school for nine years, and had given general satisfaction, yet now it was proposed to put over her head a lady who had only been in the ward four years. He trusted the Board would mark its sense of this conduct by laying the paper on the table. It was referred to the Committe on Teachers.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, stating that during the month of November he had examined the various schools of the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards. The whole number of schools and departments thus visited was 61, and the number of classes examined 593, in addition to which 67 classes were briefly inspected. Of these classes 242 passed an excellent examination, 283 were good, 56 fair, 10 indifferent and 2 bad. Of the 660 classes examined, only 44 are reported as decidedly deficient in discipline, while 383 were found to be excellent in this respect. The schools on Hart's Island and the "school-ship" were also visited, both of which were found to be in good state of discipline. There were on register in the several schools, on the 1st inst., 101,600 pupils, distributed as follows: 33,760 in the grammar schools, 66,895 in the primary schools, and 945 in the colored schools. The average attendance in the month of November was 85,415. Fifty-four pupils were suspended or discharged for bad conduct. The absence of teachers during the month amounted to 1,791 days. The communication was placed on file.

The Board of Inspectors recommended that no young lady be admitted to the Normal Schools as pupil under fifteen years of age, and that no lady receive a license as teacher under eighteen years of age. It was referred to a committee.

A report was received from the Committee on Teachers, recommending that a physician, with a salary of $1,800 per annum, be appointed to attend teachers who have suffered from sickness for more than five days, and to certify the nature of such sickness.

It was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

A report was received from the Committee on By-laws, confirming the Mayor's nomination of School Inspectors, to serve a term of three years, as follows: First District, R. B. LEONARD; Second District, JOHN HECKER; Third District, JAMES KELLY; Fourth District, ANDREW MILLS; Fifth District, JAMES W. GERARD; Sixth District, JOHN BRICE, (to fill vacancy;) Sixth District, FARRELL DOROTHY, for full term; Seventh District, HOSEA B. PERKINS. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from various School Inspectors recommending RICHARD J. O'SULLIVAN for the office of Examining Physician to the Common Schools. The creation of such an office is provided for by the resolution given above.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read, showing that there is to the credit of the Board in bank, $167,240 90.

The Board then adjourned.

The German War Fund Collections.

The first "patriotic ball" has been held in Jersey City, by which $244 were realized for the benefit of the wounded, and orphans and widows in Germany. Now that the ball season is open, there will, no doubt, be a great many balls arranged for the same purpose.

According to the official account of the Committee, Messrs. SCHIERLOH, LIENAN and HASSE, the gross proceeds of the late Ladies' Bazaar, in Jersey City, in aid of the German relief fund, amounted to $5,191 64. The expenses were $126, which, however, were covered by a subscription, so that the full amount could be delivered to the Consul-General.

The Randall's Island Boys at the Olympic Theatre.

Three hundred of the Randall's Island boys, by invitation of Mr. DUFF, visited the Olympic Theatre yesterday afternoon. They marched down Broadway, headed by a platoon of Police, and on reaching the theatre were received by the Ninth Regiment, (burlesque troop,) and afterward partook of a collation provided by Mr. DUFF. They were then conducted to the second and third tiers of the theatre, which they entirely filled, and witnessed the performance of "Wee Willie Winkie." They were greatly delighted with the entertainment.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Dec. 7,) the only transaction effected was a legal sale made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. The time appointed for the auction was 12 M., but it was past 1 o'clock before the property was offered. The delay was occasioned by the parties in interest in endeavoring to fix upon a basis for a settlement of existing differences. The effort, however, was unsuccessful, and the sale was opened. The property in litigation is located on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and comprises six full lots, upon which is erected a large brick building, known as Allen's Malt House. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, and the premises were sold subject to a mortgage, amounting, with interest, to $16,361 75. After some considerable competition, the entire property was sold to the plaintiff in the action in question, ARCHIBALD A. DULLOP, for $40,301 75. This sum includes the mortgage amount. No other business was transacted, except an adjournment by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., until the 21st inst., of the sale of some property located on Forty-fourth-street.

Today at the Exchange the widely-advertised auction sale of Central Park lots, under the direction of V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will take place. This proposed transaction is one of great importance, involving, as it does, the sale of one of the most valuable blocks of building lots on Manhattan Island. The property offered includes the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, respectively, while the streets and avenues surrounding it are already sewered and paved, thus making the lots ready for immediate improvement. The ground in this section lies high; the property is accessible, and in all respects commands first-class advantages. The block comprises thirty-four full-sized City lots, and will be first offered as a whole. Should no purchasers present themselves, the lots are then advertised to be sold separately. The attendance at the Exchange today will be large.

The important sale of 214 lots at Flatbush, L. I., by DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co., also takes place today, the auction beginning at 12 M. on the ground.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently effected the following private sales: One lot on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, $30,000; six lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, $92,000; two lots on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street, $13,000; $16,000, cash, has since been offered.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

6-story brick building and 6 plots, s. s. 49th-st., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av.; size of flat, 150x123.7x17x35.4 x35.2½x104.4½	$40,301

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bond-st., n. s., 106.6 ft. w. of Bowery, 25x75x19.6 x80x5.6x25	$28,000
Sylvan-place, w. s., 67 ft. n. of 120th-st., 25x95.1	3,000
Rivington-st., n. s., lot No. 230, Isaac Classon's map, 25x100	10,000
29th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	10,700
46th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	65,000
52d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l.	32,500
53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	33,000
57th-st. and 1st-av., 52.2 ft. n. of street, and 35.6 ft. e. of avenue, 17.9x7	500
61st-st., n. s., 157 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	30,000
75th-st., s. s., 253 ft. e. of 1st-av., 37.6x102.2, h. and l.	15,000
85th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x102.2	28,500
96th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.11	22,000
97th-st., s. s., 323 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.11	8,100
117th-st., n. s., 55.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 208.1x28.2, irregular	30,000
118th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	10,000
124th-st., s. s., 118.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11, h. and l.	15,000
Lexington-av. and 55th-st., s. e. corner, 20x80, h. and l.	32,000
Sherman-av. and Isham-st., n. e. corner, 300x100, irregular, ¼ of	4,950
4th-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. s. of 117th-st., 50.5x90	3,550

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 72 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 24x102.9, h. and l. Union-st., n. s., 92 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x95	$6,000
Adelphi-st., w. s., 157 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	10,500
Court-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 20x80	12,000
Dean-st., n. e. s., 110 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 25x100	12,500
Downing-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Gates-av., 25x101	2,375
Hicks and Middagh sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	11,000
Madison-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x100, ca. g., (½ share)	3,600
Madison-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	6,000
Scholes-st., n. s., 59 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 22x50	3,800
Tiffany-place, e. s., 84.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6	1,250
Warren-st., n. s., 205.5 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x31, h. and l.	11,500
8th-st., w. s., between South 1st-st. and Broadway, indefinite gore	100
8th-st. and Broadway, n. w. corner, 100x46.8, h. and l.	20,000
14th-st., n. s., 92.10 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 20x100	8,000
22d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.10x100.2	14,000
22d-st., n. s., 171.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 53.8x100.2 22d-st., s. w. s., half the block between 2d and 3d avs.	11,200
44th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	800
Atlantic-av., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Hamilton-av., 50x125	500
Bedford-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 60x100	8,000
Dekalb-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100	5,500
Division-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Sigel-av., 28.6x100	350
Irving-av., n. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Chestnut-st., 25x100 Irving-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Chestnut-st., 25x100	450
Kingston-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 80x100 x34.5x100x114.5x200	1,000
Rochester-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 20 x80, h. and l.	2,500
Throop-av. and Pulaski-st., n. w. corner, 100x105	1,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Linden Park.

Lots Nos. 702, 703, 704 and 705, 100x100	$620
Lot No. 694, 25x100	190
Lots Nos. 692 and 693, 50x100	340
Lots Nos. 71 to 78 and 129 to 144, inclusive, 100x350	1,110
Lots Nos. 373 to 381, inclusive, 210x225	1,800

Tottenville.

Plot adjoining Wm. Ryer's, (A. T. Ricklow's,) 5,700 square ft.	$100

Castleton.

Greenleaf-av., w. s., lot No. 22, Post Farm, 55x200	$800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

6th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 23 and 25, block No. 23, Verplanck's, 50x95	$3,000
Paulding-st., n. s., adjoining C. Frost, 100x100	3,700
Washington-st., e. s., adjoining H. B. Crossett's, 35 acres	6,000
Washington-st., w. s., A. Reynolds', 25 acres	6,000
7th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 53 and 55, block No. 27, Verplanck's, 50x100	1,800
Charlotte A. Sinclair's property, 12 acres	7,000

East Chester.

9th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 95x100	$4,800
5th-av., w. s., lot No. 381, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	1,500
King's Bridge Road, s. e. s., Wm. Stone's, 6 33-100 acres	5,380

Greenburg.

Greenburg to Scarsdale depot, s. w. s., Wm. Popham's, 2¼ acres	$912
A. D. Nelson's property, 170 2-10 acres	50,853

Morrisania.

Walton-av., e. s., lot No. 358, Mott Haven, 84x116	15,000
Morris av. and Schuyler st., n. e. corner, 50x100	2,500
Gouverneur-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Cortlandt-av., 50x118	3,500
Melrose-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 45x100	1,625
Willis-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 136th-st., 25x100	1,900

Ossining.

Eastern-av., s. s., adjoining Wm. Lane's, 50x140	$16,000
Yale-av., s. e. s., lot No. 25, F. Larkin's, 50x108	1,200

West Farms.

Orchard-av., n. w. s., lot No. 225, East Tremont, 66x150	$400
Lots Nos. 74 to 79 inclusive, Chas Berrian's	11,000

Yonkers.

Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining, Wm. O'Keefe's, 25x95	$600
Cottage-place, w. s., 43 ft. s. of Smith-st., 43x66	3,125
Spring-st., w. s., adjoining J. Knipe's, 25x66	2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Camden-st., w. s., 450 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 75x100	$2,500
Halstead-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Vanderpool-st., 50x100	1,600
Newark-st., w. s., 400 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 20x97	800
Prince-st., e. s., adjoining E. Ott's property, 25x60	4,950

Belleville.

S. Bonnell to Th. Hobbis, 1 acre	$450

South Orange.

Clark-st., e. s., 471 ft. s. of Mountain House road, 50x200	$1,110

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY DORchester-stone house, on the north-west corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st.; house 28.5 feet by 55 feet; lot 70 feet; house is finished very superior in hard-wood throughout, from cellar to roof, and will be sold for $75,000, and possession given on the 20th of December. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

ADJOINING PARK-AV. LOCATION unexceptionable, a four-story modern high-stoop medium size complete brown-stone dwelling for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF SIX LOTS on East 23d-st., near 1st-av. Address L. SCHMIDT, No. 68 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 35,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 27th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 91 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS, or complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, under permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property late of said Paulding, which is situate in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 235 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

Also the two-story and verandah house, with the large and valuable lot on which it stands, known as No. 25 North Clover-st., in said city, and heretofore occupied by said Paulding.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9, 1870.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWANN, attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE leasehold property, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York. V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold property, with the three-story frame building thereon, on the east side of 5th-av., between 109th and 110th sts. For further particulars apply to ROBERT N. WAITE, Esq., counselor-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st., rooms Nos. 21 and 22; or to ROBERT FESSELMGER, on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and sewing in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; lived in her last place for three years and a half; leaves on account of the family giving up house. Call for two days at No. 549 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman to take full charge of a kitchen in all kinds of cooking, in boarding-house, club-house, hotel or restaurant, in French, English or German style; seven years' reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 230 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT young girls; one as first-class laundress and assist in chamber-work; the other as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamber-work; wish to go together; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of American cooking and something of German and French; best of references. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a good servant and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or cook and assist in washing; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as general house-worker; is competent and obliging; can give good City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as good plain cook; or would do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a nurse's situation; highly recommended in her last place in every particular; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; sew or make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, a few engagements by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; City reference. Address P. M., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT family seamstress, who is a good dressmaker and can use a machine, to engage permanently in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 311 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 24 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO cuts after the French mode, to go out by the day; fitting and trimming a specialty. Call at Dr. L. S. Horton's, No. 16 Abingdon-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and fine ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL AND INdustrious Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; was several years in her last place; superior City references. Call at 132 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is a first-class baker; can come well recommended. Call at No. 308 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS competent to take entire charge of an infant, if required; can be seen till suited at her present employer's. Apply at No. 164 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG German girl, a situation as nurse, or maid to young ladies; she is well recommended and a good sewer. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID'S OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a young tidy Protestant Welsh girl; well recommended. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUATION by a woman understanding thoroughly her business; has no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class waitress; good recommendations. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found a number of first-class servants, with excellent City references, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—COOKS, HOUSE-workers, Protestant and Catholic, at new Labor Exchange, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.; City fee, 25 cents; country, 50 cents.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WISHING ENGlish, French, German and Irish help can be suited immediately at 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation by week or month; understands dress-making in all its branches, and children's clothes; all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address No. 57 West 18th-st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as seamstress and dress-maker in a private family; good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to take care of children or to wait on an invalid lady; ten years' recommendations. Call on or address No. 257 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid, seamstress, or waitress; good references. Can be seen for one day at No. 67 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress; can flute and do all kinds of family washing; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 251 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., rear house, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has best reference. Please call or address for two days at No. 486 7th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands both thoroughly; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few reliable engagements, by the week or month; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; no objection to the country. Call on or address No. 149 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and mind children by a respectable young girl; best City reference can be given from last place, where she was employed twelve years. Apply at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' City reference; Brooklyn preferred; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to wash for infant; good City reference given. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH woman; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl, as waitress or chamber-maid; good City reference given. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and Willcox & Gibb's machine. Call at or address, No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer; has good reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE by a healthy and respectable woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; has good references and would be willing and obliging. Call for two days at his present situation, 29 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man; best City reference given. Call on or address T. C., carriage warehouse, 10th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who understands all the cooking and pastry perfectly. Address M., No. 121 6th-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; ten years' experience in the business in the City; five years' City reference from last employer. Any gentleman in need of the services of a sober, honest and trustworthy man and a good City driver will call on or address J. D., harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class man; understands green-houses, graperies, hot and cold graperies, fruit-trees, vegetables and all about a gentleman's place; not afraid of work; will take pruning, if not a permanent situation; best references given; has been twelve years in two places. Address D. W., Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young Englishman, (single;) thoroughly understands his duties; willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country; good City references. Address or call on COACHMAN, No. 204 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER and valet, from the Old Country, an Englishman, a situation in a private family; is a Protestant, and single; no objection to the country. Address C. D. E., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good City references. Address J. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his duties; sober, reliable and trustworthy; is a first-class driver; has the best of City recommendations from his late employer. Address J. D., Box 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced man; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; is sober and steady; has the best City recommendations. Address COACHMAN, No. 4½ Amity-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, who understands both perfectly; can milk and take care of a furnace; is willing and obliging; has the best reference. Address J. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman and groom; can work in the garden, milk, take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH good City reference from his last employer; thoroughly understands his business, a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Call or address L. G., No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGlishman and wife; the man as first-class waiter; his wife as first cook; can produce excellent City reference; no objection to City or country. Address S. W., care of Valentine Kurtz, No. 245 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has best of reference and no objection to country. Apply or address for two days J. McH., harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BAR-TENDer or waiter; speaks French fluently; references. Address F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 29, WITH TEN years' Paris experience in banking, exchange and general commission business, desires an engagement as correspondent, bookkeeper or salesman; first-class business man. Address C. H., Box 105 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED COPYIST DEsires some writing to do at her home. Address J. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO DRY-GOODS SALESMEN well acquainted with the business. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock.
GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., No. 465 6th-av.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A MAN WHO can give satisfactory City references for character and ability. Call at No. 107 5th-av., corner 16th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table. Apply at No. 308 West 58th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Elegant shapes and styles.
Paris hand-made and R. Worley's woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
in Hair-cloth,
AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES,
including
THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS.
THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
A LARGE INVOICE OF
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PURCHASED IN EUROPE
at a large reduction from former prices, and are offered for sale at
VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

VELVET LEGGINGS
FOR CHILDREN,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN
A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
REQUIRE
TEN SALESMEN,
WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS.
APPLY, WITH REFERENCES,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

OPENING—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Winter opening, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, of cloaks, over-skirts, walking suits, skating costumes, in every variety in trimmed patterns. Plain patterns cut and fitted to the form: warranted perfect.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 856 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats at $10, worth $20; elegant Bonnets $15, warranted worth $30. Furs and Bonnets repaired. Children's Bonnets and Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM DIMOND, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men, on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cameo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, SOLDIERS' Blankets, new, $2 50; McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Tents, Canvas Water-proof, Horse, Wagons, Truck Covers; Cavalry Overcoats. W. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Tyrian	Wed., Dec. 28
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Dec. 7	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8	Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14	Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15	Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 17, 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Jan. 11, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE......DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.........Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17. F. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 36 WALL-ST., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip. No. 46 Pine-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE
Stock of New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad.
Stock of Hartford and New-Haven Railroad.
Stock of Harlem Bridge, Fordham and Morrisania Railroad Co.
Stock of Washington and Georgetown Horse R. R. Co.
Bonds of Washington and Georgetown Horse R. R. Co.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board. HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE circular of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for Directors of the third class will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN.—Notice to bondholders: Proposals will be received until the 13th day of December, 1870, from the holders of the first mortgage land grant bonds of this Company of the issue of April 6, 1860, for surrender of $35,000 of said bonds for cancellation. Bids to be received for bonds flat. J. KNAPP, Trustee, No. 32 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M. T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.
W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
Rates of interest especially favorable to depositors. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months, as in most banks, but may return an income promptly. Interest payable or compounded, free of tax, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold Deposits received and Gold Interest allowed. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHEELOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The undersigned will pay stockholders the only and final dividend of the assets of said Company on presentation of certificates, by holders thereof, at his office, No. 169 South-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. WM. K. HINMAN, Receiver.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.
The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next. M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Society will celebrate its sixty-sixth anniversary, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1870, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. The door will be open at 7 o'clock. The anniversary address will be delivered by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, on *The Struggle for Neutrality in America.* Tickets will be ready for distribution, to members only, at the library, on and after Monday, Dec. 5. Tickets not called for before Monday, Dec. 12, will be distributed, under the direction of the Committee, as extra tickets, to members who apply for them. No person will be admitted without a ticket. No tickets are for sale, nor can they be procured at the door. Charles P. Kirkland, Wm. T. Blodgett, Benjamin H. Field, Andrew Warner, George H. Moore, Committee of Arrangements.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

IL FAUT.—THIRTY-SIX, FORTY-SEVEN, twenty-five.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman, desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, a couple of choice front rooms, handsomely furnished and replete with every convenience, in a first-class house in West 32d-st.; references required. Address B. R., Box 2,240 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SEVERAL unfurnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent one or two nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at or address No. 168 West 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 13 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY PLEASANT AND COMPLETELY furnished rooms to rent, without board, in the first-class brown-stone private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant suite of rooms, comfortably furnished, with board; location desirable. No. 331 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, in private family, for two gentlemen; charge, (gas and heat included,) $22 per month. Apply at No. 238 West 4th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a fine double room, at $14 a week for two; also, hall room, with closet, for $7; location and house first-class. 356 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS ON first and second floors, with unexceptionable table; highest references given and required. No. 47 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A parlor floor, with or without board; best of references given and required. Address E., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONSISTING of three large rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c.; private table if desired. Apply at 46 East 21st-st.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 238 East 49th-st.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 878 8TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentleman or lady, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, AT No. 22 Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, three rooms connecting, two large rooms and a hall bedroom, with or without a private table; must be in a strictly first-class house, and rooms not above third floor; state terms and all particulars. Address W., Post-office Box No. 3,833.

WANTED—A ROOM ON SECOND OR third floor, with a private family, living between 14th and 35th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., with breakfast at 9 and tea at 6. Address, with terms, (which must be reasonable,) BACHELOR, Box 3,284 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a parlor and bed-room en suite, with gas, bath, &c., desired; terms not to exceed $20 per week for the week. Address Box No. 343 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) B., Box 101 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad, or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 25th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.
Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of Third Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870. NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y. de8-law6w-Th

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PRINTING.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—A SPECIALTY.—The American Church Press Company, No. 111 East 9th-st., have all the favorite cards in type, and furnish Christmas programmes for Sunday-schools, in beautiful styles, at low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BENEFIT OF WALTER MONTGOMERY
and LAST NIGHT of the GRAND COMBINATION.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
Shakespeare's tragedy, in five acts, of ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO.......WALTER MONTGOMERY
JULIET.......Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS
FRIAR LAWRENCE.......Mr. MARK SMITH
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS the theatre will remain CLOSED to the public in order to have full and elaborate rehearsals of the BLACK CROOK, which will be produced in MAGNIFICENT STYLE, WITH EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 12. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THE HUNCHBACK, (last time.)
OLD AND NEW. FRIDAY, Dec. 9, and SATURDAY, Dec. 10, LONDON ASSURANCE. SATURDAY MATINEE, FERNANDE, (last time.)
MONDAY, Dec. 12—TWELFTH NIGHT.
In active rehearsal, an original local comedy, SARATOGA.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, FOR THE benefit of the Asylum and Hospital.

EVERY DAY, AT THE ARMORY 22D REGIMENT, West 14th-st., (Sundays excepted.)

BEST OF ALL THE FAIRS EVER HELD in this City, excluding only the Sanitary of 1864.

REBECCA AT THE WELL, FINE ART GALLERY, seventy tables with splendid display.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD VISIT IT. Open daily, 2 to 11 P. M.; Saturdays, 6 to 11 P. M.

WHY IS THE FAIR SUCH A SUCCESS? Call at the Armory, 14th-st., and see for yourselves.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture before the above Association at STEINWAY HALL, On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Subject—"JOAN OF ARC."
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library. E. HASLER, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9.
SATURDAY, DEC. 10.
Three last days of the Ladies' Fair in aid of the Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Music every evening by Keating's celebrated band. Admittance, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

MISS GLYN,
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
The large organ built for the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, by Jardine & Son, will be exhibited at the church on FRIDAY EVENING. The eminent organists, William Mason and Edward Jardine, will perform.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—No. 221 4th-av., New-York. H. J. PETERS, Secretary. Miss ELIZA COOKE, Superintendent. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1620,)
No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics, Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 2. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK, (N. Y.,) COLLEGE, AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Term opens Dec. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of music, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils for the piano; would make engagement with school or conservatoire; terms moderate. Address G. H., Box No. 713 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Will be presented, with NEW SCENERY AND NEW APPOINTMENTS, A Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled COQUETTES; OR, THE TWO JONESES.
Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss HELEN TRACY and Miss HAYDEN.
Act 1—Boat-house and garden of Mr. Minton's villa on the Thames.
Act 2—Drawing-room in Mr. Minton's villa.
Act 3—Another view of the same apartment.
Act 4—Garden and lawn of Bewies' cottage, with distant view of the Surrey Hills.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 10, at 1½ P. M., Mr. T. W. Robertson's CASTE.
In active preparation, a NEW PLAY by T. W. Robertson, Esq.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in the great burlesque of PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
COMEDY, MUSICAL OLIO AND FARCE.
LAST WEEK OF LYSTER OPERA TROUPE.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, DEC. 8, MARTHA.
Reserved seats at the box-office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS OF CHARLES FISH, IN GRACEFUL, DARING, AND ACCOMPLISHED BARE-BACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ALL THE GIFTED ARTISTS.
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES, PONIES, &c.

A FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR
Will be held under the auspices of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, in aid of the UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS, FROM DEC. 15 TO 26, 1870, at the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Junction of Broadway, 6th-av., and 34th-st.
Donations in aid of this object are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to any of the Managers of the Home, or to any officer of the Grand Army of the Republic.

GRAND CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT
OF MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS,
AT LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., below 42d-st.,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870,
At 8 o'clock.
Admission, $1.
A limited number of tickets have been issued, and may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York—JOHN TODD, Assignee, &c., against WILLIAM A. HARDING and others.—In pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the 8th day of November, 1870, the undersigned, receiver in said cause, will expose to sale, at public auction, for cash, at the premises No. 37 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1870, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, the remainder of the stock in trade, fixtures and office furniture of the late firm of T. D. Boughton & Co., consisting of paints, painters' materials, paint vessels, tubs, cans, kegs, safe, desks, shelving, &c.
Terms cash on delivery. Catalogues, in detail, to be had of the auctioneer and of the undersigned.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1870. JOHN TODD, Receiver, No. 202 Broadway.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 82 5th-av., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very interesting collection of books comprising rare early Quaker tracts, Revolutionary and other unique historical documents. Early European voyages and geographical works, finely illustrated and very curious old voyages and travels. Many valuable sale catalogues of well-known libraries, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
356 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
17 barrels N. O. Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21 North River:
255 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
409 boxes Palermo Oranges.
322 boxes Palermo Lemons.
109 boxes Messina Lemons.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
WALDRON & COOKE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, at their Sales-rooms, No. 108 Liberty-st., CHAMBER SUITES, rose-wood, walnut, mahogany, oak, chestnut, enameled, &c.; good styles and quality; walnut and mahogany will be sold in separate pieces, if desired.
On Friday—Hosiery, gloves, cravats, toys, dolls, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9, AT 9 1-2 A. M., AT the Sales-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Second-hand and new furniture, bedding and carpets, ten new chamber suites with two-story bedsteads. At 12 M., eight-year-old stallion, rockaway and harness. At 2 P. M., the stock of jewelry, diamonds, watches, rings, clocks, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NO. 2,846.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SHAFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Jacob Shaffer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 23d day of November, 1870. JOSEPH M. LIPPINCOTT, Assignee. Nos. 170 and 172 Greenwich-st., New-York.
n24-law3wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.
MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.
je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.
GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.
je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.
SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.
je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 174 West 11th-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Corlears-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.
ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.
je23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1870.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH,
C. B. SMITH, Executors.
d1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 113 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d2-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 338 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
d8-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS.
113th to 119th TIME
of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Reappearance of the famous Grotesque, MONS. AJAX, and MLLE. ROZE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT HIT, LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Saturday Matinees, CELINE MONTALAND.
FIORELLA—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings..........LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO—Every evening, except Wednesday..........ELISE PERSINI
FRAGOLETTO—Wednesday evening and Saturday Matinee..........SUZANNE THAL
In rehearsal—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
The celebrated Parisian actress and cantatrice, MLLE. AIMEE, is now en route to New York, and will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadw'y.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Fourth Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures. Now open daily until dusk, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

LECTURES

DR. FLINT'S LECTURES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 9, 16, 23.—Tickets for three lectures, $1. A few seats only remaining at the ticket-office, (Tract Society,) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
N. B.—Those desiring reserved seats for Dr. JOHN HALL'S course of four lectures, in January, should make application immediately.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER. Subject—OUR GAS-LIGHTS.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

PROF. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE AT THE HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. 8.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturday only †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:40 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On THURSDAY next, (8th inst.,) the Montreal Express train, leaving Twenty-sixth-street depot at 3:45 P. M., will be discontinued.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.,
FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M. From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 3d	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th	1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th	8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

A NIGHT IN THE SEWERS.

The Filthy Caverns Under the Metropolis Explored.

Terrible Scenes and Frightful Odors—Combats with Remarkable Rats—Deadly Atmosphere—Long Tramp Underground by a Venturesome Party.

Little do the denizens of the "upper crust" dream of the underground world that permeates the foundations of their hotels, boarding-houses and homes, in every direction. The general opinion of the lower strata of City life is gleaned from an occasional glimpse at tenement-house cellars, wharf shanties and market outskirts. But beyond all this there has lately been discovered "a new atmosphere," and a new haunt where adventurers grope, not in vain, for novelty and treasure. Some months ago an eccentric character was arrested by the Police, who found him coming out of the mouth of a sewer at one of our river-front streets. He was bedaubed with slime and saturated with the vile liquids of the City drainage. Flung over his shoulders was an ample bag, which, on being examined, was found to contain, among an assortment of other articles, some silver spoons, a gold watch, and sundry trinkets, the whole representing quite a considerable value. At the time, it was generally believed that he was a thief, and had made the sewer a sort of refuge from legal pursuers. It did not seem possible that such a calling could possibly be followed. Experts, including detectives, declared that the foul gases and noxious vapors would certainly overcome the stoutest-nerved adventurer, who would assuredly fall a victim to his rashness in penetrating far into the bowels of the Metropolis. Subsequently, however, it has seemed that such was not the case—that there is a possibility of such a life, and that the supposed gutter-snipe thief was, in reality, what he professed—a subterranean scavenger. His name is unknown, and his residence too. Whether the identical one or not, it is impossible to say, but at sundry times, river men have noticed a queer figure, answering to such a description, making his entrance at nightfall and his exit at dawn of day at various sewer mouths. Always he has the same bag, more or less filled with unknown contents. He seems a simple, unobtrusive, quiet creature, bent upon his own business, and altogether indifferent or timid toward others.

Cogitating over these items for some time, a party decided to make a tour underground, through the sewer passages, on Monday night. They did so. Their narrative is as follows:

After two attempts to enter through the manholes and basins, both of which were frustrated by the suspicious Police, who from our tatterdemalion garb accounted us as questionable characters, we found it necessary to enter at some river-front opening. We made two attempts, both of which were dashed by the river Police, who had more than half a mind to arrest us. At last we came to the opening of the Fourteenth-street sewer, on the North River. It was at a late hour of the night. The tide was falling, and the water calm. A bright moon, occasionally obscured by passing clouds, rendered the scene, at times, as clear as early evening, and revealed the black jaws of the sewer gaping toward the gleaming river, and exuding a trickle of refuse water. Our boat pulled up toward it with some caution, for we were timid with the apprehension of a possible star-breasted cynic, who might challenge our passage. But, without interruption, the spot was reached. It was some distance above our boat level, and we were obliged to climb, "tooth and nail," up to it. Here came the first experience of disgust, as our hands clenched the slimy brick-work and slipped along the filth. A vigorous leap and grunt brought us upon our knees, and sent us sliding like a greased slug along the chamber. Instantly we regained our upright position. Lanterns (with the safety-gauze) were taken in hand; a pull at our "medicine" bottle ensued: our revolvers and bludgeons, pikes and hooks, were examined; and we were ready for foul air from below, rats, ghosts, and everything we could think of. We had taken every precaution that the gentlemanly Superintendent of Sewers, Mr. Perkins, and his men, "Paddy" and "Hughey," had kindly given—but we did not mind their positive commands not to venture in. We looked out and bade our boatman good-night, gave a glance at the lights along the opposite shore, and moving upon the water, and commenced our journey. It seemed like entering the approach to some great catacomb. The brickwork that interposed between us and the earth around, was of an oval shape, five feet high by six feet broad, dripping with moisture and covered with a slimy coating which did not blacken, but rendered the brick of a more intensely red glow. At the bottom was a slight deposit of dirt—not as much as the muddy bed of a country brook, nor was it of filth, but of dirt grit. Over this ran a swift stream of water, about three inches in depth, and some two feet in width. It was not discolored, but clear, with some separate particles of refuse floating away riverward with the current. There is a declination of grades in the sewerage system, adapted to the various districts of the city—all tending toward the rivers. Darkness is no name for the pitch-black night that prevails in these passages. A light is hardly visible, and as to the atmosphere—after you get some distance inward—it is indescribable. Here it was not a stench, but a rank quintessence of sour moisture that pinched one's bones, and pricked one's lungs as a flay of needle-points. The sensation was that of a powerful icy band and noisome force, pressing within and without the whole body.

We have gone a block. We know that by the cross branch of the sewer, and take our chalk to mark an arrow pointing our return way, so that we shall not get lost. Another and another block is thus traversed, and our mark in the underground world made upon the right side brick wall. On we go. Hark! It's a heavy jar and rumble of a market wagon, rolling along the street over our heads. The vibrations thrill through the masonry foundation at our feet, and tremble up in our bones. Suddenly our vanguard comes straddling back toward us with leaps, his lantern clinking against the bricks, and his feet sliding on the treacherous bottom. He gives a last leap and shoots himself in ridiculous sprawl at our feet. We raised him up, besmeared from top to toe. Imprecatingly with terror, he gasps "Dogs! Dogs!" We laughed, and say, "No, not dogs, rats." He is more angry still, and insists, "It may be rats to you, but it's dogs to me," and he relights his extinguished lantern and falls bravely in the rear. Two abreast, with drawn and cocked revolvers we advance, bludgeons and pikes in reserve, lights elevated. The water deepens—so does the excitement. "Splash! splash!" and a school of black bodies loom up in the dim waters. Nearer we come. They are rats, and, sure enough, are as large as small terrier dogs. They sit up on their haunches, show their teeth, and squeal hideously. We feel squeamish—that's a fact; but stiffen our knees, and "One! two! fire! crash! bang!" We are almost suffocated with the smoke, and stunned by the concussion. The gas in the basin beyond flashes up with an answering explosion, and the long cavern roars with the echo. "Quick! quick! to the bank! get fresh air, or we are lost!" One staggers; we grasp and drag him to the opening. The fresh air and "medicine" does the doctor's business. We are "right side up" once more. We won't dare use pistols in the fire-damp again; that was a risky lesson. One of us wishes to go home and see his mother, but soon rallies, and we "go marching on." Rats in hordes and foul smells occasionally threaten, but we get used to them, hold our breath, seek fresh air at the basin openings and push on. The grating of car-wheels upon the rails above leads us to believe we have reached Sixth-avenue. We turn down, carefully chalk-mark the bricks. The sound of voices is almost stifled; we can hardly hear each other speak. Perhaps the slight depth of the water is owing to the fact that the upper world is all asleep, and with the few exceptions of saloons, &c., no kitchen, store, or house-sinks are in use. "Stop!" one cries. We pause. It must be near Fourth-street. A policeman's club clicks over the curb above. We shout: "Hello!" The officer above says, "Who the devil is saying hello!" Again we shout, louder: "Hello up there!" Above the voice replies: "Who are ye's anyhow?" We repeat the performance until the poor fellow believes the place bewitched with sewer goblins, and leaves the spot. Again we proceed; now there is a turn, and we enter the Carmine-street sewer. This is six feet high, by eight broad, and we can walk upright, which greatly relieves the stoop and "crick" in our backs, necessitated in our former progress. Again we go on a bend-er and enter Clarkson-street sewer. Here the grade descends, the water grows deeper, and the refuse more considerable. We notice many more branch sewers, and drain pipes, myriads of rats, and,—what has before been omitted in this story,—thick clusters of cobweb-like fungus, depending from the arch overhead. Talk about stenches! Why there is no talk that will tell the memory of our proboscises. All the cologne that ever was made can never antidote the flagrant odors that assailed our eyes, noses, ears and lungs. Just smell the clothing that we wore and you will "know how it is yourself." The gases threaten us seriously and we hold a council of hesitation. To retrace our steps is a long, disappointing journey; to push on to the great Canal-street sewer is our best way, and it is not fair; if we shout to the Police patrol at a basin culvert, and are taken out, they will cast us in a cell for refugee thieves. So again we advance. The air stifles us, and nearly "dowses the glim" rays of our lamps. Rats scamper between our feet and raise a horrible chorus of screeches, as we lay on our cudgels right and left. At every opening basin we pause to breathe. The perspiration trickles down our bodies, and we are tired enough to lay down and sleep with the rat swarms. Again and again we squeeze vigor out of the "medicine" flasks. Thus amusingly we progress. Again we stoop as the Bleecker-street sewer—five feet circular—is entered. On again. The water deepens and the air becomes more oppressive. We pause at a basin and breathe. The lantern light falls upon a white object in the black mud below. We stir it with our pike and a horrible stench comes forth. We turn it over and under as the dim, obscure outlines of what seems an infantile corpse, far advanced in a state of decomposition, meets our horrified vision. If that is a human form, how many more may be dissolving, hidden away in the black slime of the basins under the street-corners! Who knows but the Almighty Judge and the guilty child-slayers!

There were other suspicious fragments that we saw, but none so distinctly marked as that. We reach Broadway, where the passage is but four feet high and three broad. On, with a stoop of humble inclination, we go. This is the very worst part of the journey. The black mud is deep, and the fungus weeds hang thickly. But at each street-corner opening there is good air. Through Howard and Mercer street sewers we crawl, and are nearly through, when one of our company cries out, "I am dying!" and falls. We clutch his garments and drag him along until the great main in Canal-street is reached. We chafe and chastise him into life again, and realize how nearly dead we all are. Our limbs are as though lamed by bruises in a prize-fight. Our feet are as though pounded under trip-hammers. Our eyes are full of grit, and our noses rank and rotten with vile odors. One after another yields to nature and vomits fearfully. The taste to our mouths cannot be described. Go try the experiment if you would know all these sensations. The "medicine" is exhausted—as we are also—and down toward the river we wend our weary way, a company of the most wo-begone creatures that ever shuffled through such an avenue. Besmeared and bedraggled from head to feet, and altogether demoralized, we are a spectacle at once ludicrous and pitiable to behold. The Canal-street sewer is the largest in the City. It is nine feet in height and ten feet in width, oval-shaped, well built and quite clean. Mr. Bonner or Commodore Vanderbilt could drive a double team through to Broadway with the greatest ease, and a company of militia could perform simple evolutions. The air is good and the passage quite pleasant. At high tide the water fills one-third of its interior, as it does some other sewers, and cleans them well. There is another sewer nearly as large in Fifty-ninth-street. It was broad daylight when we reached the river. A boat landed us on a dock, where, after divesting ourselves of some of our clothing, we were wrapped in blankets and rode home. We are all rested now. But oh! that smell still lingers.

Meeting of Republican Politicians—An Effort to Harmonize the Factions in Kings County.

An attempt to harmonize the conflicting factions that have heretofore distracted the Republican Party in Kings County, was commenced in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, last night. A meeting was convened for that purpose at the head-quarters, in Broadway, near Fourth-street, E. D., on a requisition signed by John W. Coe, lately elected Supervisor over the regular nominee, and nine others, who were dissatisfied with the party management. John D. Darlington, Chairman of the Thirteenth Ward Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and Mr. Coe stated its object, which was to heal all dissensions in the party by selecting a ticket to be voted on at the coming primary that would be satisfactory to all. Mr. Charles P. Raymond approved of the movement, and moved that Mr. Coe be appointed to wait upon the different factions, ascertain their views and report at the next meeting. A discussion followed in which Col. J. W. Jones, C. C. Cheshire, Hon. Demas Strong and Col. Chas. B. Morton took part. Mr. Strong was opposed to recognizing factions that originated in personal spites and jealousies. He wanted men sent to the General Committee who were Republicans on principle. Mr. Cheshire thought that the party in the ward and City sadly needed reorganization. Col. Morton was opposed to having a public discussion of faction grievances. The factions should meet in private and settle their little differences. It was a crime to bring such subjects up in a public meeting. He moved that the Executive Committee of the ward, and the Sailors' and Soldiers' Association and similar bodies meet and prepare a ward ticket. This motion caused some confusion and was not acted upon.

The motion to appoint Mr. Coe a harmonizing committee was carried, and the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

Bold Highway Robbery.

Charles Casey, a stranger in the City, and now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention, yesterday caused the arrest of Michael Kerrigan, of No. 126 South Third-street Williamsburg, on a charge of highway robbery. The prisoner and three other men stopped the complainant on the corner of New Bowery and James-street, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when Kerrigan seized Casey by the throat and took from his vest pocket a $5 bill. The gang then brutally kicked their victim, finally making their escape. Kerrigan, when arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, declared that the complainant had first assaulted and stabbed him, subsequently causing his arrest. The Magistrate held the accused for trial at General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail. Kerrigan is the man who was found with Patrick Vaughan alias George Johnson, who was mysteriously wounded a few days ago and died at the Park Hospital. As Kerrigan's absence compelled an adjournment of the Coroner's inquest, his arrest may lead to further developments in the Vaughan mystery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Strong efforts are now being made to procure the seven counterfeiters who are known as the "Sawdust Swindlers," and who are at Ludlow-street Jail under indictment. It is said that about $3,000 has been counterfeited for the purpose of buying bondsmen for them. Yesterday, Philip White, who claimed to live at No. 27 Rutgers-place, and to do business at Key West, Fla., and John M. Meade, who pretended to live at No. 92 Bank-street, presented themselves before Assistant District-Attorney Purdy, for the purpose of becoming sureties for one of the accused. They were peremptorily refused. Subsequently, Samuel Florence, one of the prisoners, was released, after bonds had been furnished for his appearance at Court by Leopold Rosenfeld, of No. 144 East Fifty-fourth-street, and Adam Heiderick, of No. 58 First-avenue.

Commissioners Bosworth, Manierre and Barr investigated thirty complaints against policemen, which were generally of the usual character. Arthur Twigg, of the Mounted Police, Thirty-second Precinct, was charged by Inspector Jameson with riding a horse at a furious rate in Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. Twigg admitted the fact, but laid it to the horse instead of himself, saying that the animal was unmanageable. But Inspector Jameson having said that he checked the steed, and then started him off again, Twigg admitted that he had got the beast under control, and had then proceeded to give him enough of his own selected fun by running him home again. The case was referred to the Board.

At a meeting of the Linseed Association, of this City, held yesterday, Mr. Thomas Rowe being in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Thomas Rowe, President; Executive Committee—Thomas Rowe, Wm. R. Kirkland, R. Warren Weston, Edward Austin, George A. Thayer, Henry H. Crocker, John D. Wood; John D. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer. The present weight of fifty-two pounds per bushel for linseed is to be changed, on and after the 1st of January, to fifty-six pounds per bushel, in conformity with the change to be made at that date by the Custom-house.

The anniversary exercises of the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school came off last evening. The Church was crowded. The children to the number of 200 were seated on a raised platform facing the centre of the Church, the girls presenting a pretty appearance in handsome white dresses. The proceedings were opened by a chorus, and were varied by addresses, solos, dialogues and recitations, which were all rendered in a very excellent manner by the pupils of the school.

Thomas Cochran, of Brighton, S. I., caused the arrest of Wm. Matthews, John Pendleton and Anson Wood, yesterday, on a charge of maintaining a faro bank on the third floor of No. 139 Ann-street, for the purpose of swindling. As the complainant had lost $1,000 in the house, he had a realizing sense of the offense committed by the accused. The Police secured a few gaming implements in their raid. Justice Dowling at the Tombs held the prisoners for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail each.

The entire block of City lots fronting on Fifth-avenue, Central Park, Madison-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street, and Seventy-ninth-street, will be sold by Messrs. V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, today. The property is a valuable one, and the sale, from the location of the lots, commands general interest. If the block is not sold entire, the lots are to be disposed of singly. In another column will be found a more extended notice of the proposed transaction.

On Tuesday evening last, as the Twenty-second Ward Fantasticals were returning from their target excursion, a number of them went into the saloon on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, and called for some beer, which was given them. They refused to pay for it, when the bar-tender, Pete Badried, remonstrated and insisted on payment. One of the Fantasticals seized a large pitcher and struck him on the head with it. Pete drew a revolver and fired two shots over their heads to frighten them. He had one of the fellows, Matthew Donohoe, arrested. The prisoner was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and committed for examination.

There was a rumor current that the steamer *Columbia*, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and the *Merida*, of the New-York and Mexican line, had been matched to race from Havana, which they left simultaneously for New-York. This was entirely accidental, so far as the departure was concerned, and there is not the slightest truth in the match being made.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Ledwith, Mary Myers, of No. 137 Canal-street, and Pauline Hanson were charged with endeavoring to induce young girls to enter infamous houses in California by luring them from their homes on pretense of finding them good employment. They were held for examination.

The special Deputy Marshals and Supervisors appointed to serve during the election made another demand on Marshal Sharpe, yesterday, for their pay. They were informed by the latter that he hoped that a bill would be passed by Congress making an appropriation for them, and that he expected to distribute the money within ten days.

Gen. M. T. McMahon, President of the Cuban League of the United States, has received a letter from Cespedes expressing gratification at the organization of the League, denying emphatically that the Cubans have imitated the atrocities of the Spaniards in the war, and uniting with the League in the hope that Cuba will yet be free.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Geo. Raphael, of No. 95 Church-street, was charged with complicity in a conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Eliza Lynch, of No. 721 Broadway, out of $2,000 worth of diamonds. The particulars of this case appeared in yesterday's Times. The prisoner was held to answer.

The prizes of the Fair of the Suffolk-street German Reformed Church at the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street, will be distributed to-morrow evening and the remainder of the goods will be disposed of by auction.

A steer became unmanageable yesterday in Laurens-street, and made a general onslaught upon all pedestrians, but he was secured by Roundsman Boleman and two officers of the Fifteenth Precinct before he had injured any one.

Alexander McQuade was yesterday committed in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of embezzling $20 from his employers, Kenny & Hitchcock, freight agents, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, Sergt. Henry J. Miner was transferred from the Twenty-seventh Precinct to the Sixth, vice Sergt. Jeremiah T. Brooks, transferred from the Sixth to the Twenty-seventh.

James Gayler, Special Agent for the Post-office Department, Col. B. T. Morgan and others testified for the Government yesterday, in the case of Joseph Hartnett, a letter-carrier, charged with secreting letters.

A pair of runaway horses, yesterday, collided with a Broadway car, at Thirtieth-street, and, running their heads through the car-windows, shocked all the passengers, but injured only one, and him but slightly.

Walter Gregory was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for attempting to set fire to the residence of Geo. Rickerts, of No. 23 Bowery, on the preceding evening.

The remains of Gen. Hiram Walbridge were taken to Washington yesterday morning, accompanied by his widow and immediate relatives. The coffin was of rose-wood, heavily mounted with silver.

Emma Beaver, a native of Germany, aged thirty-seven, committed suicide, yesterday, at No. 337 East Thirty-fifth-street by swallowing Paris green. She was partially insane.

BROOKLYN.

At the Police trials, yesterday, James Kinney, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed the force for drunkenness. James B. Smith, of the First Precinct, was fined three days' pay for entering a butcher's store while on duty. Officer Lytton, of the First Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for leaving his post to visit the keeper of a liquor-saloon, and Officer Taylor, of the Ninth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for going to sleep in a feed-trough, at the corner of Broadway and Marion-street.

The Law Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, composed of Crooke, Cross and Kolmeyer, to whom was referred the bill for the refurnishing of the jail, amounting to $1,500, met last night at their room in the Court-house and examined Messrs. Corrigan and Few, the gentlemen from whom the articles in question were purchased. Gen. Crooke conducted the investigation. It is no exaggeration to say that the goods mentioned in the bill in question could be purchased, at the outside, for at least one-third of the price charged for them.

Edward Wellington Boate was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday morning, on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife, who testified that he had not visited her for a month, and that when he did so last, it was with the object of procuring money from her, he having previously drank up the results of his own labors. The Court bound the offender to support the unfortunate woman.

George Winkler, contractor, brought action against the City, yesterday, in the City Court, to recover $414 39 for work and material furnished by him for the erection of a new Station-house in the Sixteenth Ward. The defense was a general denial; but the jury believed the statement of the plaintiff, and gave him a verdict for the full amount claimed.

There are at the present time in Brooklyn 2,500 retail liquor-stores, from which a revenue of $93,750 per annum is derived. Dealers found selling without license are liable to immediate arrest, and, upon conviction, to a fine of $50, or twenty days' imprisonment for the first offense.

John Collins, the marine, who was arrested on Thursday last for breaking into the house of Mrs. Darker, No. 76 State-street, was arraigned before Justice Walsh, yesterday, and in default of bail committed by that functionary to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday evening, two young men of Babylon, named Dorning and Friend, entered the saloon of S. M. Udall, where was seated the wife of the proprietor. Seeing that she was alone, they took possession of the premises and began an assault upon her person. Her cries for help attracted the attention of a gentleman named Arnold, who hurried to the place, and, as he entered the room, was felled to the floor by a blow from a three-pound weight, which struck him on the temple. The noise soon attracted a large crowd, and the two assailants were taken into custody and conveyed to the village jail. Mr. Arnold was, at last accounts, entirely senseless from the effect of the blow, but his physician has no doubt of his recovery.

Last night a large temperance rally took place at the Suffolk County Court-house, Riverhead, under the auspices of Suffolk Lodge Good Templars, No. 988. Thomas Haywood, Esq., of England, was present, and addresses were delivered by a number of eminent speakers. A large number of organizations were represented and great enthusiasm prevailed. The attendance was large.

In Oyster Bay and adjacent villages on Long Island Sound the oyster planters have pledged themselves to buy no oysters of any one who does not recognize the right of planters to their oyster-beds. This action has been taken on account of the many infringements of the law which protects the planter in beds not exceeding five acres, and which infringements are upheld, in a measure, in public opinion.

A concert was given by the M. E. Church choir, of Patchogue, (Dr. Stanbury's,) at Academy Hall, Smithtown Branch, last evening, for the benefit of the M. E. Church at Smithtown. This choir is the finest in Suffolk County. The attendance was large, and the undertaking proved a great success.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at the Town Hall, Flushing, yesterday, and audited the account of Charles A. Roe, County Treasurer. At the close of the session the Board, at the invitation of Benj. W. Downing, District-Attorney, adjourned to his house, where a bountiful collation was dispensed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Medical Society has brought charges against Drs. Elder and Kudlich for "immoral and unprofessional conduct." The charge against these doctors, who are members of the association, is that of having accepted places on the staff of the Hudson County Hospital and practiced on the staff in connection with physicians not belonging to the Society. The charges against Dr. Kudlich were not sustained, and an attempt being made to prove those against Dr. Elder, he produced an injunction from the Supreme Court and an order that the Society should not prosecute any charges against him of this kind before that Court. The case will come up for trial before the Supreme Court on the fourth Tuesday of February.

The Lund malpractice case was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. Drs. Culver and Beers were examined for the prosecution. Their evidence was simply corroborative of the testimony of the physicians previously examined. Prof. Doremus gave evidence as to the analysis of the stomach and its contents. He said that he found only a small portion of morphine in the stomach, but that even if a considerably larger quantity had at any time been present in the stomach it would have been largely absorbed by the tissues. The powder, which was also subjected to analysis, was composed entirely of sulphuride of morphine.

A very interesting bribery and corruption case was tried before Justice Chase, at Newark, yesterday. The suit was brought by John E. Ward, late Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Eighth Assembly District, to recover $100 lent to Edward Gilroy on election day. Gilroy gave a check for the money, dated ahead, and this check was not honored. He now claims the money was given by the candidate to treat voters, while Ward insists it was to pay a protested note. The jury failed to agree.

Considerable ill-feeling has lately existed between the Police force of Trenton and the county constabulary. Yesterday morning two thieves, who during the night had been placed in the City Hall by Constable Parks, were released by a policeman on an order from the City Marshal, for the alleged reason that the customary lock-up fee had not been paid. The result will probably be the discharge of a number of members of the Police force.

A school-teacher in Orange, N. J., named Chas. D. Herdman, has been arrested and held to bail for an alleged fraud upon John. T. Curran, of New-York, and Alsom M. Hassell, of Newark. He is said to have obtained credit from them under false pretenses.

The United States Grand Jury came into Court at Trenton, yesterday, and returned forty-eight bills of indictment against persons implicated in the election riots at Camden. These indictments will not be tried until the 20th inst., the petit jurors not yet having been summoned.

Theodore Manners, residing at Wirtzville, Somerset County, hung himself in his barn, at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The cause is supposed to have been some difficulty which he had with his son-in-law.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Master William M. Pane has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Ohio* at Boston. Assistant Paymaster William F. Stevenson and First-Assistant Engineer Rudolph J. Bennett have been ordered to the *Guerriere*. First-Assistant Engineer L. M. Robinson has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

There has as yet been but two retirements by the President as a consequence of recommendation from the Board of which Gen. Hancock is President—one a Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, and the other a First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry. Some officers have resigned against whom allegations of unfitness had been filed, while others have prepared testimony with which to combat the charges brought against them.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 6.—Consols opened at 92@92¾ for money and the account. American Securities opened quiet and steady; Five-twenty Bonds, '62s, 89; '65s, 88¼; '67s, 90¼; Ten-forties, 87¼. Railway Stocks opened quiet; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28. At 1½ P. M. American Securities and Stocks were quiet.

Liverpool, Dec. 6—11½ A. M.—Cotton opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Flour firmer. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 13,500 quarters, of which 3,500 were American. Peas opened declining. At 1½ P. M., the quotation was 39s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork buoyant. Beef, 127s. 9d. ℔ tierce, for new.

Hamburg, Dec. 6.—Petroleum, 13 marc bancos 6 schilling.

Bremen, Dec. 6.—Petroleum, 6 thalers 26 groschen.

Frankfort, Dec. 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 94⅛ for the issue of 1862.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 20; sales, 5 cars Winter at $1 25 for Amber. Corn dull and steady; sales, 1,500 bushels New Ohio at 65c.; 1,000 bushels do. at 64c., on track. Oats dull; held at 50c. Rye dull; held at 90c. for Western. Barley unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Cattle—¼c.@⅜c. better; receipts light, being 202 cars against 357 cars the same day last week; sales, 297 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,233 to 1,295 lbs., at $6 37½@$6 90; 98 head Ohio, averaging 1,227 lbs., at $6 27½; 42 head do., averaging 1,560 lbs., at $8 62½; 22 head Kentucky, averaging 1,320 lbs., at $6 85, and 20 head Canada, averaging 975 lbs., at $5 40. Among the arrivals today were 19 head Christmas Cattle from Ohio, weighing 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. ℔ head, but they have not yet been sold. Sheep—no business yet transacted except in a retail way. Hogs—market animated and higher; sales at $7@$7 25 for common to extra shipping stock.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Full prices asked, with no demand. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 50c. Rye advancing and excited; sales at 87c.@90c. Oats firm and scarce at 45c.@47c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork dull and lower at $19 on spot; $18 50 future delivery. Lard dull at 11¾c.@12c. Bulk Meats—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.@10½c., loose, fully cured. Bacon in limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, to come out of smoke, 11c.; Sides, 14c.@14½c. Live Hogs dull and drooping at $6 10@$6 30; receipts, 10,000 head. Tobacco firm and scarce; sales, 67 hhds. at $6 15@$21 75. Whisky firm, with a good demand at 85c.@86c. Exchange par.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—Spring Extras dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Spring firmer and higher at $1 07½; during the afternoon steady at $1 06¾ each for No. 2. Corn quiet and firmer at 45½c. for New; 51½c.@52c. for Old; during the afternoon unchanged. Oats firmer and higher, closing at 38½c. for No. 2. Rye dull and firmer, closing at 68c. for No. 2. Barley quiet at 78c. Highwines firm at 83½c., iron-bound. Provisions easier and less active. Mess Pork, $18 50@$18 75 cash; $18 50 future delivery. Lard, 11¼c.@11½c. Live Hogs easier at $6@$6 40. Dressed Hogs scarce and nominal. Cattle quiet at $3 50@$5 35. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

Oswego, N. Y., Dec 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. Corn dull; sales of car lots new Toledo at 81c. Oats held at 58c. for Western. Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Corn-meal, $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. Highwines, 89c. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, $5 ℔ ton.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Cotton very quiet and unchanged. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6@$7; Fancy lots, $7 25@$8. Wheat very quiet; Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 45; Ohio, $1 37@$1 38; Pennsylvania, $1 34; Amber, $1 45@$1 47. Rye steady at 93c. for State; 80c.@85c. for Delaware. Corn dull and lower; Old Yellow, 75c.@76c.; New, 70c.@72c. Oats unchanged. Provisions declining. Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Petroleum steady, but inactive; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 22½c. Whisky unchanged.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats active at 37c.@46c. Barley quiet; Fall No. 1, $1 06; Prime Spring, 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; Salt Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@11c. Bacon—Clear Sides, 15c. Lard firm at 12¼c.@12½c. for choice tierce. Whisky steady at 85c. Hogs in fair demand at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales at $6@$6 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Hogs.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15c.; sales, 950 bales; net receipts, 300 bales; coastwise, 525 bales; total, 825 bales; exports, coastwise, 212 bales; stock, 9,140 bales. Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat quiet, and prices entirely unchanged. Corn dull; White, 70c.; Yellow, 73c. Oats firmer at 50c. Rye, 75c.@85c. Provisions—Very little stock, and hardly any inquiry; quotations entirely nominal. Mess Pork, $22. Bacon—Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Shoulders, 13½c.; Hams, 18c.@20c. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Whisky steady at 90c., with some retailing at 91c.

Louisville, Dec. 7.—Tobacco active; sales, 45 hhds., at $5@$6 35 for common to good Lugs; $7@$17 75 for low to good Leaf. Bagging firm; Hemp, 27½c.; Flax, 28c. Cotton firmer; Middling, 14c. Flour steady at $5. Grain dull and unchanged. Hogs, $6 25@$6 50. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $19; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard—Prime Leaf, 12c. in tierces, 14c. in kegs. Whisky firm at 86c.

Milwaukee, Dec. 7.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 07¼. Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs nominal. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Dec. 7.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 5,700 bales; net receipts, 5,358 bales; coastwise, 538 bales; total, 5,896 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,303 bales to Barcelona; stock, 126,084 bales.

Charleston, Dec. 7.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 5,169 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,710 bales; to the Continent, 550 bales to Spain; coastwise, 1,446 bales; stock, 27,758 bales.

Memphis, Dec. 7.—Cotton active; sales at 14¼c.; receipts, 4,290 bales; shipments, 4,115 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats dull. Lard quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Bacon—Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; bulk Sides, 10c.@11.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 7.—Cotton in fair demand, tending down; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,750 bales; receipts, 4,328 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,284 bales; to the Continent, 3,065 bales; coastwise, 1,882 bales; stock, 71,319 bales.

Galveston, Dec. 7.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 1,944 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; stock, 35,781 bales.

Mobile, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 907 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,270 bales; to the Continent, 1,418 bales; coastwise, 1,234 bales; stock, 51,487 bales.

Norfolk, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 1,983 bales; exports, coastwise, 702 bales; stock, 8,287 bales.

Cleveland, Dec. 7.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2 Red, $1 20. Corn steady; new, 55c. Oats firmer at 47c. Petroleum dull; Refined, 20c.; Crude, $4.

Boston, Dec. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 107 bales; coastwise, 1,608 bales; total, 1,715 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

Wilmington, Dec. 7.—Cotton unsettled; Middling, 14c.; sales small; net receipts, 384 bales; stock, 1,863 bales.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Oats, 60c.@62c. Rye, $1. Corn, $1 06. But little coming forward.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—Flour firmer; Amber, $1 16; Extra, $1 31. Hogs quiet and unchanged.

Toledo, Dec. 7.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat advancing, with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 25; No. 2, $1 20. Corn advancing, with an active demand; new high Mixed, 57c.; new low Mixed, 48c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $7 50@8. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

To always dress appropriately,
Is to a man's ancillary,
The hats of Knox, 'twixt you and me,
Give to a man this quality.
KNOX THE HATTER, No. 212 Broadway,
Corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

James Fisk versus James Pyle.—One runs the E. R. R., the other O. K. S. Stockholders in either don't like much watering, but think the best investment is in Pyle's "O. K." Soap. They can find it dry and hard at the nearest grocer's, or at the depot, No. 350 Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool
America	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen
France	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Pereir	Dec. 10	New-York	Brest
City of Washington	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
India	Dec. 10	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	Dec. 8	New York	Havana
Cleopatra	Dec. 9	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters, on the pier, in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45, North River, until 1½ P. M. For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail. For German States, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 7—*In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.*—James Ashbury, A. Zuban, Thomas McLean, E. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Powell, Mrs. W. Pell and maid, Mrs. Huttar, child and servant, Mrs. Phillips, child and servant, N. Morganstein, D. Flesh, Capt. and Mrs. J. Atkinson, C. Chapman, Miss Kate Feaury, W. H. Feaury, Capt. Dixon, T. Powell, L. N. Pettijean, S. Bruhl, W. Robinson, C. F. Connor, F. C. Thorpe, W. Mackenzie, R. Warren, J. Miller, C. H. Walker, A. Connell, A. Stephens, H. Leach, A. H. Lees, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Armetege, S. Miller, Mrs. J. McAndrews, Miss A. McAndrews, W. H. Cooke, J. Moz, F. Mackenzie, R. V. Lynch, D. J. Oliver, T. W. J. Heptinstall, J. Danah, H. J. Martin, J. Lear, Charles Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. James Hyde, J. Morrison, G. Bursay, H. Blaney.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, &c.—John E. Alexandre, P. Carpenter, W. Sanders, J. Hough, S. Green, wife and 2 children, A. Herrera, F. Cotero, A. Urban, Robert Puls, A. Gutt, Miss A. Gutt, Miss M. Gutt, F. A. Corse, F. de Gress, M. de Zaldo, J. M. Estrada, C. Chavero, E. Chavero, M. Gaudanilia, J. Sanches, Wm. Herber, A. J. Gutt, A. Gutt, Jr.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—E. R. Whitney, D. H. Walker, Wm. Redding, R. T. Brown, Capt. L. B. Latham and wife, M. G. Amel, Jean Ader, G. St. Maas, J. Menendes, A. L. Botham, A. Fessen, Geo. Williams.

In steam-ship Savannah, for New-York.—Mrs. C. C. Stson, Miss Agnes Sisson, H. Tuhshaws, wife and child, E. J. Martin, Jno. McCulloch, and 10 on deck.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:12 | Sun sets.....4:32 | Moon rises....5:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.7:29 | Gov. Island.8:18 | Hell Gate....9:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nebraska, (Br.,) Gutad, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ships Lorenzo, Foliansbee, Antwerp, Borland & Dearborn; Star of Hope, Leach, Liverpool, Samuel G. Reed & Co.

Bark John Bolton, Lindsay, Rio de Janeiro, Thos. Norton.

Brigs Mercedes, Hill, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Minnie, Gordon, St. Johns and Harbor Grace, R. P. Currie; Consort, Parsons, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie; Ann, (Br.,) Flory, Gibraltar, A. P. Francia.

Schrs. Dutch Princess, (Dutch,) Hassell, Maracaibo, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Hortense, Norton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Grassmere, (Dan.,) Keila, Demerara, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; Edward Burnett, Pender, St. Croix, W. I., B. J. Wenberg; Vrale, Mason, Matanzas, Evans, Ball & Co.; Anna Whiting, Hutchinson, Demarara, Edmund Howe & Co.; Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Santa Martha and Savanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; S. J. Gilmore, McDonald, Bailey's Mills, S. C. Loud & Co.; Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah Cullinn, Hois, Tampa Bay, Fla., Evans, Ball & Co.; Stampede, Whitmore, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, Vera Cruz Nov. 26, via Sisal and Havana Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had strong N. E. and head sea up to Cape Florida; Dec. 4, 11 A. M., Jupiter bearing W. N. W. 16 miles, passed ship Antarctic, (Fr.,) from New-Orleans for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 36 N., lon. 74 30 W., ship Rhine, from London for New-York; the C. of M. had N. N. W. gales and heavy head sea from lat. 36 N. to Absecum.

Steam-ship Sarah Higuett, (of Boston,) Doane, Calcutta Aug. 21 and Sands Head 22d, with linseed to order—vessel to George Warren & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 12; crossed the equator Nov. 8, in lon. 30. Had strong S. E. and light N. E. trades; in crossing the Gulf to the coast experienced strong N. E. and N. W. winds; Dec. 6, at 1 A. M., took a pilot from boat No. 5, off Barnegat.

Steam-ship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston Dec. 3, with cotton, &c., to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Van Sice, Havana Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Hermon, (of Bath, Me.,) Minot, Calcutta Aug. 6 and Sands Head same day, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Aug. 31; passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 9; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Nov. 7, in lon. 35; Oct. 7, lat. 35 40 S., lon. 23 45 E., exchanged signals with ship Chrisolite, (Br.,) from Singapore for London, 45 ds. out; 9th, lat. 36 27 S., lon. 18 24 E., exchanged signals with ship Schleswig Bride, (Br.,) from do. for Liverpool, 50 ds. out.

Bark Eliza White, (of Portland,) Mahony, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had northerly gales S. of Hatteras. Nov. 28, passed a bark about 600 tons burden ashore on Shell Ridges, Bahamas, painted black; had fore and maintopsails set; appeared to have just gone ashore.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelburne,) Forbes, Hartlepool 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks; since experienced strong W. gales; Dec. 3, lat. 40 51, lon. 71 11, spoke brig Ennis, hence for Malaga; sld. in co. with ship Elizabeth Hamilton, for New-York.

Bark Schamyl, (of Boston,) Dix, Stockholm Sept. 16, and Elsinore Oct. 1, with iron to order. Oct. 13, in the North Sea, in a heavy N. W. gale shifted cargo, and was compelled to put into Deal to secure it; arrived at Deal Oct. 19, and left Nov. 1. Oct. 15, in the North Sea, saw a lumber-loaded brig with masts gone, water-logged and abandoned, apparently in that condition but a short time. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather to lon. 56, since experienced strong N. W. winds.

Bark Sarah, (of Yarmouth, N. S., new, 753 tons,) Gullison, Yarmouth, N. S., 8 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had very strong N. W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Tuck Sing, (new, 310 tons,) Marshall, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with laths and white lead to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had strong W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Vinco, (of Garmouth,) Cook, Malaga 39 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 28, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Walter Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Montevideo 55 ds., with sheep-skins, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 9, in lon. 38; had light variable weather up to Dec. 2, then had a heavy N. E. gale, in which had cabin filled with water; Nov. 2, lat. 12 40 S., lon. 33 40 W., spoke ship Baranea, from London, for Serena, 36 ds. out; Nov. 27, lat. 26 45 N., lon. 73 40 W., ship Puritan, Baker's Island, for Norfolk; 30th, lat. 32 13 N., lon. 75 40 W., schr. Palos, from Turk's Island, for Baltimore; same date, lat. 32 25 N., lon. 75 25 W., schr. Isabella, from Barbados, for New-York.

Brig Carl Petter, (Swed.,) Christiansen, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to Grund & Cerero. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 19. Had fine weather till Dec. 1, since strong winds from N. E. and heavy sea running N. E. and S. breaking over the vessel and filling the decks with water; sustained no damage.

Brig Casique, (Braz.,) Curwa, Rio Grande 59 ds., with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 7, in lon. 37. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Harry, (of Machias,) Brown, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 30; had pleasant weather the entire passage.

Brig Helen G. Rich, (of Harrington,) Strout, Cadiz 45 ds., with salt to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Demerara 17 ds., with molasses and 1 passenger to Daniel Trowbridge & Co. Had light winds up to lat. 32; since, strong W. winds. Left in port, ship Susan Hincks, from Montevideo, disch.; bark Mayflower, to leave in 3 ds. for Trinidad, to load; brig Minnie Hovt, disch., and schr. Mary C. Collins, do.

Schr. Isabella, (of Lewes, Del.,) Burton, Dry Harbor, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. Leaycraft—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had for the last 18 days strong northerly gales; lost and split sails. Dec. 1, lat. 32, lon. 75, spoke brig Hunterville, from Montevideo for New-York; 3d, lat. 32 12, lon. 79, passed the deck of a vessel about 400 tons burden; had been a long time in the water.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. N. P. Goodell, (of Forester,) May, Bay City, Montreal, 29 ds., with lumber to Sage & Co. Had rough weather.

Schr. Oseco, Lewis, Moncton, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Thomas J. Frazier, Madge, Havana 9 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had heavy N. W. winds in the Florida Straits, sprung main boom and split sails; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with laths and plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Z. T. Adams, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Indianola 15 ds., with hides and cotton to Tupper & Beattie. Had rough weather the entire trip.

Schr. St. Clair, (of Summerspoint, N. J.,) Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Allen, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terry, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Catawamteak, Lord, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hamburg, Sanborn, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. T. J. Emerson, Davis, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Reynolds, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Vashti Sharp, York, Kennebeck, with ice to Jas. Bradstreet.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Volunteer, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Calvin C. Knox.

Schr. John Chanlove, Garlick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Susan, Burr, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Justina, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Henry May, Allen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Emeline, Gorman, Elizabethport, for Glenwood.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. H. Seymour, Fenton, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. Thomas, White, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Grace E. West, Bell, Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber, for New-Haven.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds. with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds.

Schr. D. Clifford, Howard, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Allen, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Pangasset, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie May, Baker, Marblehead, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maryland, Torry, Bangor, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Smart, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Hewett, Forester, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. S. Morris, Richards, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna Boland, Hulse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Abbott, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Olive, Reynolds, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Wood, Hickman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. M. Tiers, Crowley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, Whitmore, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bath, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. B. W. Godfrey, Steers, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Emily & Jenny, Jewett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgie Staples, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Corvo Pickering, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. General Meade, Allen, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Newport.

Schr. Jas. Kenney, Twergey, Norwich.

Schr. Manantico, Caypool, Boston, for Hoboken.

Schr. Carabello, Perkins, Rondout, for Baltimore.

Schr. Eaglet, Andrews, Rondout, for Richmond.

Schr. War Steed, Ames, Rondout, for Richmond.

Schr. C. B. Wood, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Ferry, Amsbury, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Helen M. Baxter, Waterman, Providence.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Cora Nash, Nash, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Everett, Providence.

Schr. Peace, Allen, Providence.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanstall, Providence.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgedon, Lynn.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Storm, Redion, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah, Hall, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. Pallas, Crane, Norwich.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Wareham.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Holman, New-Haven.

Schr. American Eagle, Lord, Providence.

Schr. Starlight, McIntyre, Bristol.

Schr. Alida, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Nichols, Virginia.

Schr. America, Hulse, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Quin, Quin, Virginia.

Schr. Excelsior, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Barlow, Westerly.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships China and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Hatteras, for Norfolk; ship Hengist, for Liverpool; bark Bolton, for Rio Janeiro.

Below.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, from London Oct. 10, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—Arr. bark Lillie M., from Berbice.

Sld. brig Francisco, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore the bark Young Eagle, from Greenwich.

In the Roads, George Latimer, for St. John.

The weather is easterly.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 5.—Arr. brig Caroline Eddy, Bangor, New-York; schrs. Whitney Long, Baltimore, Boston; Commerce, Baltimore, Newburyport.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.—Arr. schr. Benj. Reed, Baltimore, Portland.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Arr. schr. Coquette, from Charleston; brig E. P. Swett, from Cardenas.

Cld. bark Windemere, for Amsterdam; steam-ship Alhambra, for Boston; brigs Rosalia, for Barcelona; Pensatoriceo, for Barcelona; ships Madge Wildfire, for Liverpool; bark Emma Ives, for Liverpool; schr. Lucy M. Collins, for Boston.

Spoken.

Oct. 17, lat. 29 58, lon. 18 43 E., spoke ship Benton, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York, 54 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Dec. 5—Evening.—The following-named steam-ships arrived here today, on the way from New-York to Liverpool: The Colorado, of the Liverpool and Great Western line; the City of Brooklyn, of the Inman line, and the Tarifa, of the Cunard line.

Londonderry, Dec. 5.—The steam-ship Moravian, of the Allan line, from Portland, for Liverpool, arrived here today, all well.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC-BOXES FROM GENEVA. ALSO, FROM THEIR LONDON AGENT, A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
CABINET FURNITURE
MANUFACTURERS.
Ware-house Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,
NEW-YORK.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.
EMPIRE S. M. CO.

REMOVAL.
It having been reported that we are to add a retail department to our business, we take this opportunity to inform our friends and the public that WE SHALL SELL NO GOODS AT RETAIL at our new store, but shall use the entire building, No. 690 Broadway, for our legitimate business of importing, manufacturing and selling Men's Furnishing Goods at Wholesale
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

VIENNA
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
BRONZE AND BRONZE GILT LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, BELLS, CANDLESTICKS, CIGAR-STANDS, ASH-RECEIVERS, CASKETS, WATCH-STANDS, NIGHT-CLOCKS, BAROMETERS, AND A VARIETY OF NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED BY
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN
Railway Company
OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,
(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.
The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal-field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9,000,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.
The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.
The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.
16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.
The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (76 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.
After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.
Further particulars furnished upon application.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 Nassau-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER
LAST HAVING MADE,
AT PANIC PRICES,
IN LYONS AND OTHER MANUFACTURING
CENTRES OF EUROPE,
IMMENSE PURCHASES OF
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &C.,
HAVE DECIDED TO OPEN,
ON
MONDAY, Dec. 12,
A NEW DEPARTMENT
IN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE
4TH-AV. SIDE,
WHERE THEY WILL EXHIBIT
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
SILKS, SATINS, &C.,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 EAST 14TH-ST., (THIRD DOOR from University-place.) ADULT, YOUTH and INFANT TRUSSES to meet every indication of Hernia or Rupture, skillfully applied by Dr. Marsh, (who is constantly in attendance.
Orthopedical instruments made to order and scientifically applied by Dr. Marsh. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdomenal Supporters, Pile Instruments, ladies', gents' and children's Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c., &c.
MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Ball, Black & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVER-SMITHS,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
Invite special attention to their large assortment of
WALTHAM WATCHES,
In Cases SPECIALLY selected for their HOLIDAY TRADE.
THE PRICES WILL BE FOUND
UNUSUALLY LOW.

652 BROADWAY.
We have just opened FRESH INVOICES of articles suitable for PRESENTS, such as
FINE GENEVA JEWELRY,
MUSICAL BOXES,
LONDON AND VIENNA
FANCY GOODS,
and especially
Geneva Watches,
of which we can offer *one of the largest assortments in the City.*
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for the
NARDIN WATCH.

PRICES REDUCED.
BEEBE'S RANGES
THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.
Made, put up and warranted by
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
between Centre-st. and Broadway.

$9 TO $5! CHRISTMAS! $9 TO $5! Give a STOVE to your wife! We will sell those beautiful and delightful BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS, for thirty days, at reduction of $9 to $5, according to size. NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.